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ABSTRACT

In preparing for changes in federal funding policies the state of Missouri is one of 13 states to participate in the Children's Budget Watch Project, which documents expenditures on children's programs for the fiscal years 1990, 1993, 1994 and 1995. This report from the Citizens for Missouri's Children presents data on Missouri's expenditures in a variety of areas related to child well-being. Following descriptions of the impact of reduced federal funding and of the Children's Budget Watch project, the report details the context of state fiscal policy, revenue, and expenditures. Remaining chapters detail expenditures in areas including education, health and nutrition, child protection, early childhood education and care, and juvenile justice. Tables containing expenditures, services, and needs data collected by the Project are included. Among the findings are: expenditure in 1995 for income support programs increased 32 percent from 1990 but decreased 1 percent from 1994. Missouri's elementary and secondary education expenditures increased 13 percent from 1990, 6 percent of which was from federal funds. Because of Medicaid growth, total health expenditures doubled between 1990 and 1995. Child nutrition programs, almost totally federal funded, increased 33 percent between 1990 and 1995. Child protection (care for abused and neglected children) expenditures increased 26 percent from 1990 to 1995. Early childhood care and education programs such as FUTURES show a 33 percent increase in expenditures, more than half of which was federally funded. Expenditures for youth development programs decreased between 1990 and 1995, but juvenile justice expenditures increased 44 percent. (AS)

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Making Sense of the Change

Missouri Children's Budget Watch Report

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Missouri Children's Budget Watch Report

Making Sense of the Change

Citizens for Missouri's Children

December 1996

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This report was made possible by the generous support of the Prudential Foundation and the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation.

Executive Summary

Why Use a Budget Watch Approach?

Missouri's 1.3 million children are the key to our future. Whether they sit in a public school classroom, receive immunizations at a health clinic, or live in a foster home, they depend on services funded by public dollars.

The Children's Budget Watch Project documents funding for children from seven different state departments - Social Services, Elementary and Secondary Education, Health, Mental Health, Economic Development, Labor and Industrial Relations and Public Safety. This report presents the range of services provided by the state between 1990 and 1995 and its current level of fiscal commitment.

When Citizens for Missouri's Children began this project, we did not know the outcome of the federal devolution that began as a hint of change in late 1994 and exploded into a full-scale assault on the poor in 1995 and 1996. Now we know. Our fears have been realized. As the federal welfare law and other federal policy decisions change the service landscape, it is imperative to document the current level of financial investment and the status of Missouri's neediest children under the entitlement system. In the coming years the Children's Budget Watch Project will monitor the impact of the devolution of federal dollars on spending and outcomes for children.

Missouri's Investment in Children is Low

It is important to understand Missouri's current fiscal policy and the state's potential to raise additional revenues to replace lost federal dollars. Missouri's fiscal capacity, measured primarily by per capita income, is average among all states. However, the state's fiscal effort, or how well it utilizes its resources, is much lower. Missouri ranks 47th nationally for state tax revenue compared to the wealth of its citizens.

Not surprisingly, Missouri is also a very low spending state. It ranks 43rd on per capita spending for education and 32nd on spending for cash assistance, health care, child care and other services. A middle income Missourian earning $40,000 pays approximately $1,656 a year in state taxes to support the healthy growth and development of children. Spending increases for children's programs have not kept pace with the state's economic growth. Missouri spent $4.763 billion on services and supports for children in 1995.

Missouri regularly ranks in the bottom third of all states in the national KIDS COUNT report, with higher than average numbers of poor children, child and teen deaths, teen births and juvenile crimes. These poor outcomes cannot be reversed without a sufficient investment in services and support for children.

Missouri relies on federal dollars to help finance services for children, especially in the areas of child protection, child nutrition and health. More than one-quarter of the state's total revenue comes from Washington. As these dollars begin to dry up, Missouri will have limited ability to raise replacement state revenues. The Hancock Amendment of 1980 restricts the amount of revenue the state can raise. Amendment IV, passed this year, subjects all major tax increases to a vote of the people.

Missouri Has Committed Resources in Selected Programs for Children

Given their limited resources, Missouri's state agencies have become experts at leveraging federal dollars to initiate innovative pilot programs. Missouri has earned a national reputation for these projects, including Caring Communities, family preservation services and child protective services reform efforts. However, these pilot projects, to date, serve relatively small portions of the total child population and will need significant infusions of funds to expand statewide. Will those dollars be available?

Missouri has also shown that it is willing to invest state resources in early intervention initiatives such as Parents as Teachers, education reform and family planning services. It is imperative that these programs be maintained and expanded because they can avert future high-cost crisis intervention expenses. If Parents as Teachers is successful, the need for special education or child abuse services may be reduced. If education reform achieves its goal, fewer teens will drop out of school, and teen births and juvenile crimes will decrease.

A Wide Variety of Programs Serve Children and Their Families

The Children's Budget Watch Project documented spending on children's programs in eight different areas: income support, elementary and secondary education, health, child nutrition, child protection, early childhood care and education, youth development and juvenile justice. Total expenditures on income support programs increased from 1990 to 1994, but decreased in 1995 because of caseload reductions. Missouri spends less than the national average on cash assistance benefits. These expenditures comprise only 2.4% of the total state budget. Missouri's FUTURES program, which moves adult AFDC recipients off the rolls through the provision of education, job training and placement, has expanded since its inception in 1991. However, Missouri does not receive its maximum federal allocation for the program because it does not spend enough state money to fully meet the federal match requirements.

Missouri's largest expenditure for children is the public education system. The disparity between Missouri's richest and poorest school districts is unacceptably high, because of the strong dependence of schools on local revenue. Missouri has made a commitment to education reform through SB380, the Outstanding Schools Act of 1993. As of 1995, it was too soon to see improvement in funding inequities. Missouri's per pupil expenditures prior to SB380 were 11% below the national average.

Missouri's Caring Communities program is an example of flexible school-linked funding that holds the promise of improved access to and delivery of services to children. The information generated by this project points to the need to establish accountability mechanisms for flexible pooled funds and to document how children and families benefit from their services.

Total health expenditures more than doubled between 1990 and 1995, largely because of Medicaid growth. While Medicaid has increased the state's budget, it has also enabled funding of a variety of health and social services. Missouri is in the process of implementing a statewide Medicaid managed care program for certain eligible populations. This may curtail program costs. There are potential benefits to a managed care Medicaid program. However, accountability is needed from providers under this system to ensure that children's health does not suffer and that children with disabilities receive appropriate treatment.

Another significant source of health funding is the Maternal and Child Health block grant. Increased family planning funds under this program represent a positive example of state commitment. Missouri's Medicaid spending per child is below the national average. Maternal and Child Health block grant spending is above the national average.

Child nutrition programs are almost entirely federally funded in Missouri, with the exception of the school breakfast program. Almost half of poor children eligible for Women Infants and Children (WIC) nutrition benefits do not receive them. Eligible women and infants are more likely to be served. Missouri received high marks for its efforts to promote the school breakfast program. The summer food program only provides meals to a fraction of the children who participate in the lunch program during the school year.

Expenditures to care for abused and neglected children increased 26% from 1990 to 1995, as the number of child abuse victims climbed. Missouri has been creative in its financing of child protection services, maximizing federal dollars and investing them in innovative programming. Stagnant admin-

istrative expenditures reflect stresses felt by caseworkers, including low wages and high caseloads. While it is difficult to determine the total expenditures on child abuse prevention, they appear to be declining and are minor compared to treatment services where abuse has already occurred or is likely to occur. Missouri's child protection expenditures per poor person were below the national average.

Missouri's child care landscape has changed dramatically since 1990. New federal matching child care programs assist families in the FUTURES program, families exiting welfare and families at-risk of turning to welfare because of child care costs. Missouri's welfare-related child care expenditures are below the national average.

Expenditures for youth employment programs decreased between 1990 and 1995. Job training services will be essential under the provisions of the new welfare law; however, youth employment programs were targets for federal cuts in the recent budget battle in Washington. More information is needed about "youth development" programs in Missouri from diverse sources such as parks and recreation departments and public libraries.

Based on the limited information available for this report, Missouri's juvenile justice expenditures increased by 44% from 1990 to 1995. Expenditures are not available for the state's 45 juvenile and family courts. Expenditures for Division of Youth Services (DYS) grew to accommodate the increasing number of youth who were committed to DYS custody. The strategy of recent state and federal juvenile justice legislation is to increase incarceration of youthful offenders and certification of youth as adults.

The Safety Net Is Gone

Funding for many children's services will change irrevocably in the next few years. Six decades of federal commitment to the poorest children and families ended in August, when President Clinton signed the welfare bill (H.R. 3734) into law. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) has been replaced by a Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) block grant. Families currently receiving cash assistance will no longer be guaranteed benefits if they qualify for the program. The TANF block grant comes with strings attached such as time limits and work requirements that belie its claim of providing states with more flexibility. In addition to dismantling the AFDC program, the new welfare law slashes benefits for food stamps, child care food and summer food nutrition programs. The law ends the entitlement status of welfare-related child care and provides block grant funding that will fall $1.8 billion short of the estimated national need. An additional 17,000 Missouri children may become poor as a result of this law.

The welfare law maintains Medicaid entitlement status and will not cause families to lose their current eligibility. It also maintains the entitlement status of the major child protection programs for abused and neglected children.

Other children's programs, while not addressed by the welfare law, will be indirectly affected by these changes. The 17,000 additional poor Missouri children will be at great risk for school failure, delinquency, illness and injury. They will put pressure on the education, juvenile justice, health, child protection and child nutrition systems.

With block grant funding, Missouri is now left holding the bag. The state must grapple with a series of difficult issues involving inadequate funding levels, work requirements and time limits. The burden for providing child care, health care and job training will fall increasingly on the state. It is up to the citizens for Missouri to ensure that children are not harmed under the new block grant system and that Missouri accepts the mantle of responsibility to care for its own children.

As a caring adult, it is difficult to look a pleading child in the eye and say "no," denying him something that he wants or needs. Yet recent policy changes in Washington will have the effect of saying "no" to thousands of Missouri children - no, you may not have enough to eat; no, you may not have a clean, permanent home; no, you may not have a safe place to learn and grow while your mother is at work. Missourians should not be comfortable knowing that we are depriving children of basic needs. We must take steps to ensure that their needs are met, so we can say "yes" to those hopeful faces.

Chapter 1

Making Sense of the Change

Missouri has been operating for more than 18 months with the knowledge that federal funding would change, but without the details necessary to fully prepare for the change. As a preliminary measure, Missouri established, for the 1997 budget, a $28 million flexible funding pool in the Department of Social Services to address potential problems in children and family services that would result from federal fiscal policy changes. Governor Carnahan also plans to establish a Federal Fiscal Impact Commission to develop a comprehensive, long-term strategy to respond to the dramatic upheavals.

With block grant funding, Missouri is now left holding the bag. The "Show-Me State" must show that it can pick up the slack and take care of its own children. Missouri must grapple with the dilemma that reduced federal funding in the next six years will not be adequate to meet the new welfare law's work requirements or subsequent need for child care. Missouri must also consider these questions:

- Will Missouri reduce its state contribution to the cash assistance program by the maximum allowable 25%? Will families receive smaller grants, or will fewer families receive assistance?
- How will Missouri meet the law's work requirements? Will it increase its use of work supplementation and direct job placement programs? Will the state choose to drop families from the program instead of providing them with the means to achieve self-sufficiency?
- How will the state care for children whose families are denied aid because they have reached the five-year lifetime time limit?
- How will Missouri increase its investment in child care to ensure parents' capacity to remain in the workforce?
- How will Missouri provide health care for the children of former cash-assistance recipients who find low-paying jobs without health care benefits?
- How will Missouri deal with the increased pressures on other systems, including education, child protection and juvenile justice, that result from increased child poverty?
- How will Missouri raise significant state revenues to help these needy families, given the restrictions of Hancock and Amendment IV?

Guidelines for Change

Citizens for Missouri's Children (CMC) proposes some guidelines as Missouri begins to debate these questions. First of all, the state should not rush into any decisions. Most provisions of the federal law do not take effect until July 1, 1997, allowing states some time to deliberate how best to restructure family assistance programs. For areas that require quick decisions, the state should adopt temporary guidelines.

Second, the state should gather input from the concerned public. The Federal Fiscal Impact Commission should seek input from low-income families to find out what they need to find and keep meaningful work. The principles articulated in the **Platform for Missouri's Children** should drive decision making.

Third, the state should learn from research and experience. Successful welfare-to-work, child development and other family assistance efforts are being modeled throughout the nation. Here at home, Missouri can build on the successful implementation of its 1994 Welfare Reform law. A statewide Welfare Reform Coordinating Committee has

done extensive research and has developed recommendations for Missouri's implementation of welfare reform. The state should use these to guide program redesign, but should remember that new programs often require an initial investment of dollars.

Citizens for Missouri's Children Leads Missouri in Preparing for Change

Since the spring of 1995, CMC has actively worked to assist Missouri in preparing for changes in federal policies. Over 1,000 persons across the state participated in two interactive video conferences that provided a forum for the Office of Administration, and the Departments of Elementary and Secondary Education, Health, Mental Health, Labor and Industrial Relations and Social Services to speak to Missourians about the potential impact of federal changes and their plans to respond to these changes.

In July 1995, CMC convened the First Annual Assembly of Child Advocates to draft a **Platform for Missouri's Children**. The **Platform** articulated values and broad recommendations that the Assembly urged the Governor and legislators to consider as they plan Missouri's response to federal changes. Seventy-five organizations representing thousands of Missourians endorsed the **Platform.** The **Platform** was released to the media and delivered to the Governor and members of the Missouri General Assembly in January 1996.

To support the **Platform's** recommendation that public participation must be part of a meaningful planning process, CMC asked Governor Mel Carnahan to appoint a commission to develop a comprehensive plan to meet Missouri's needs in light of prospective federal changes. The Governor responded positively by announcing the formation of the Federal Fiscal Impact Commission during his State of the State Address on January 17, 1996.

CMC convened the Second Annual Assembly of Child Advocates in July 1996. The goal of the 1996 Assembly was to build on the previous year's work by developing an **Agenda for Missouri's Children for the Year 2000.** The **Agenda** was used for candidate and voter education in the November 1996 election and will guide the efforts of child advocates over the next four years to make the needs of children a high priority for elected officials and for every Missourian.

As an independent, non-partisan organization working on behalf of all Missouri children, CMC will play a unique and vital role during this period of transition and devolution. CMC will utilize all of its resources to help Missouri create an efficient, compassionate system to support its children and their families.

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Chapter 2

Children's Budget Watch Project

Missouri's level of financial investment in its children is an indicator of how strongly it truly values them. How much does Missouri spend to ensure the well-being of its children? Where are the largest gaps and where do programs overlap? How will Missouri's investment be affected by the unprecedented policy changes emerging from Washington? Citizens for Missouri's Children (CMC) is one of thirteen states selected by the National Association of Child Advocates (NACA) to participate in a two-year Children's Budget Watch Project that addresses these questions.

Children's Budget Watch Project Participants

California	Michigan	New York
Colorado	Missouri	Pennsylvania
Illinois	Nebraska	Washington
Kentucky	New Jersey	West Virginia
		Wisconsin

The goals of the project are to:

- gather and analyze reliable data on the funding of children's programs and services before and after the implementation of federal funding cuts and block grants;
- involve advocates, legislators, the general public and administrators in ensuring that children are not sacrificed in the ensuing budget battles.

CMC worked in conjunction with representatives from the other participating states to develop a list of children's programs to investigate. We sought information on expenditures, service levels and need indicators. The Children's Budget Watch Project is different from previous CMC budget-based reports, because it documents expenditures by type of program, not just by department. For example, we collected information on health-related expenditures from the Departments of Social Services, Health, Mental Health and Elementary and Secondary Education.

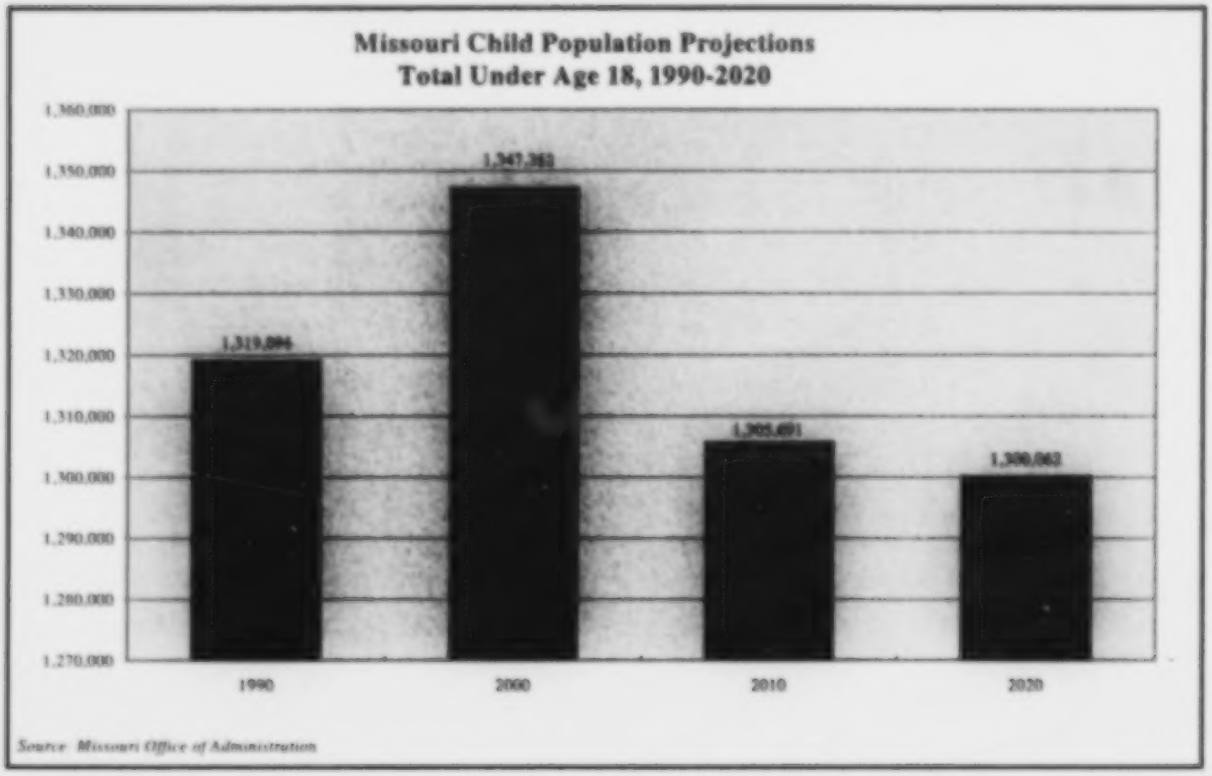
Once the list of programs was developed, CMC worked closely with staff from seven state departments (Social Services, Elementary and Secondary Education, Health, Mental Health, Economic Development, Labor and Industrial Relations and Public Safety) to collect the information. We found the departments to be extremely cooperative, but challenged by our quest to document service expenditures rather than funding stream expenditures. Their information systems are simply not designed to produce that kind of information easily. As programs become less categorical, we would encourage state departments to adapt their data systems so that information can be generated that accurately reflects dollars spent, services needed and services received.

Data explanation

A few explanatory notes about the data may aid in the reader's understanding.

- Expenditures were collected for state fiscal years 1990, 1993, 1994 and 1995.
- Service levels and need indicators were only collected for the most recent year available.
- Unless otherwise noted, years are expressed as state fiscal years (July 1 - June 30). Fiscal Year 1990, for example, began on July 1, 1989 and ended June 30, 1990.
- All dollar figures represent actual expenditures on a given item, not the amount appropriated by the legislature during the budget process.
- Expenditures are expressed in constant 1995 dollars; all previous years were adjusted to account for the effects of inflation.

Figure 1



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Chapter 3

Context of State Fiscal Policy

Missouri's child population is peaking and is expected to drop. However, the number of poor children is increasing. This will put pressure on all of Missouri's service systems. Missouri has average fiscal capacity, determined largely by per capita income, compared to other states. However, the state's fiscal effort, or its willingness to tap into state resources such as the tax base, is much lower. Missouri ranks 47th on state taxes collected. While income taxes have risen in recent years, they are still very low compared to other states. As federal dollars shrink, Missouri's ability to raise additional state revenues to replace these lost dollars will be severely restricted by the Hancock Amendment, which limits total state revenue, and Amendment IV, which subjects all major tax increases to a vote of the people.

This chapter discusses the factors that shape Missouri's fiscal policy and determine at what level children's services are funded. The state's fiscal policy, or how it collects and spends its money, is determined by three factors: the need for services, the state's fiscal capacity, and its fiscal effort.

Need for Services

The need for children's services is influenced by the total child population and projected school enrollment. Also, because poor children consume proportionally more services, growth in the child poverty rate will place a higher demand on state expenditures.

In 1995, there were approximately 1.38 million children living in Missouri. The child population is projected to increase by 2% between 1990 and 2000, but then drop by 4% over the next twenty years. (*Figure 1*)

Between 1990 and 2000, the number of high school aged teens is projected to increase by 14%, while the elementary/middle school aged population will remain stable and the preschool population will decrease by 4%. Between 2000 and 2010, all age groups will decline in size. (*Figure 2*)

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) enrollment projections show a 4% increase between the 1995-96 and 2000-01 school years, with the largest enrollment increase projected for Missouri's high schools. Enrollment for the 1995 school year was 862,635. (*Figure 3*) DESE does not project enrollment beyond the 2000-01 school year.

Although census figures are available only once every ten years, there is credible evidence that the number of children who are poor has grown since 1990. In 1990, there were 224,532 poor children living in Missouri, or 17% of all children. According to Current Population Survey estimates, approximately 21% of Missouri children were poor in 1993. Another proxy measure for child poverty, the number of children receiving free or reduced-price school lunches, has increased since 1990. The number of children receiving AFDC benefits increased by 26% between 1990 and 1994, before declining slightly in 1995.

What do these trends tell us? The increasing number of teens in the next five years will place pressures on the state to provide additional job training, college preparatory and life skills services for this age group. More teens may also lead to more youth crimes and heightened demand for juvenile justice services. While the total number of children will decrease, the number of poor children is not declining. Their need for a wide range of services will put pressure on the state to fashion a new safety net.

Fiscal Capacity

A state's fiscal capacity is defined as its potential to raise resources to meet the needs of its citizens.

Figure 2

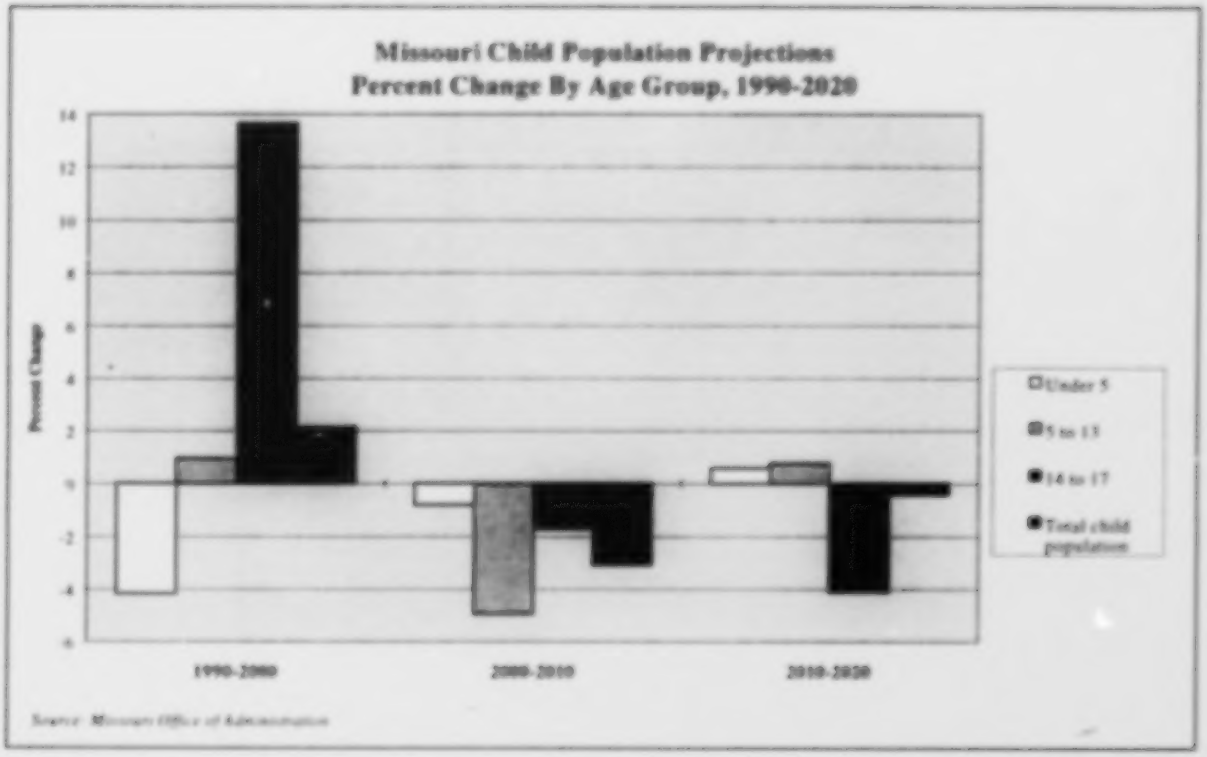
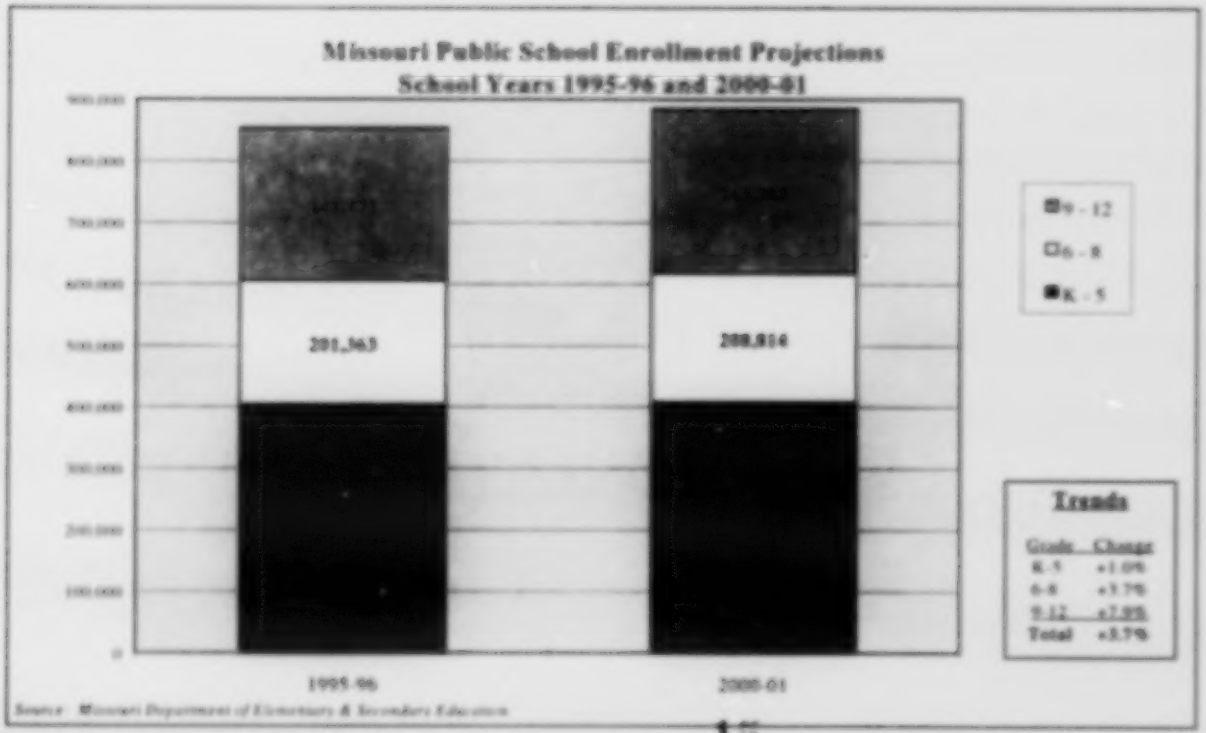


Figure 3



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A major determinant is the level of income that can be taxed, but fiscal capacity also includes the amount of natural resources that can be taxed when extracted and the value of taxable property.

Missouri's per capita income in 1991 was $18,105, which placed the state in average fiscal capacity range. Missouri ranked 24th, below the U.S. average per capita income of $19,199. However, when adjusted for the cost of living, Missouri's per capita income was actually slightly above the U.S. average.

Another measure of state fiscal capacity is the amount of federal aid received that is available to augment state resources. In 1992, Missouri received $3.43 per $100 in personal income from the federal government, a ranking of 37th nationally. Currently, approximately one-quarter of Missouri revenues come from federal sources - the largest single source of dollars in the state's total budget. As federal devolution plays out, federal funds will constitute a shrinking proportion of the available resources.

Fiscal Effort

While fiscal capacity measures a state's potential to raise resources, the fiscal effort examines the willingness of the state to tap into the resources at its disposal. A state's largest resource is its tax base. While Missouri is an average fiscal capacity state, its fiscal effort is much lower.

The primary sources of state revenue from individuals are personal income and sales taxes. In 1970, personal income taxes comprised a smaller piece of the revenue pie than they do currently. (*Figure 4*) While Missourians may be correct in stating that their income taxes have risen in recent years, they should also be aware that taxes are still very low compared to other states. In 1992, Missouri collected $5.46 per $100 of personal income in total taxes. That means an individual earning $40,000 paid $2,184 in income, sales and other state taxes. Missouri ranked 47th nationally on this measure and 50th when local taxes are also considered. By contrast, a similar individual living in Kansas paid $2,460 in state taxes, while one living in Iowa paid $2,964.

One reason for Missouri's low tax revenue is the number of tax exemptions allowed on state income tax returns. Missouri is one of only three states that allows individual itemizers to deduct the cost of federal Social Security payments and one of only ten states that allows any deduction for federal income tax payments. The lost tax revenue from these and other deductions exceeds the total amount of tax collected.

Sales taxes, in contrast to income taxes, currently represent a slightly smaller piece of the tax burden pie than they did in 1970. It is expected that, unless the composition of taxable items is changed, sales tax revenue will continue to decline, because of changes in consumer habits that have led to less consumption of taxable items and more utilization of nontaxable services.

In 1993, Missouri made a major change in its fiscal policy through the passage of SB380, the Outstanding Schools Act. Provisions of this law curtailed the ability of Missourians to deduct all of their federal income tax payments when computing their state income taxes. SB380 caps these deductions at five thousand dollars per person or ten thousand dollars per return. This provision alone brought in $230 million of revenue in 1995.

Corporate income tax represents a small slice of Missouri's revenue pie, accounting for only 1% of total revenue in 1970 and 3% in 1995, with total corporate tax revenue of $347 million. Missouri ranked 41st nationally for corporate income tax effort in 1991, with total revenue only equal to 56% of the national average. As with individual taxes, specific provisions that exempt items from the tax base cause a loss in potential revenue. However, the Outstanding Schools Act placed a 50% cap on the federal income tax deduction for corporations, increasing revenue by $100 million in 1995.

Hancock Handcuffs Missouri

As federal dollars shrink, Missouri may want to raise additional state revenues to replace the lost dollars. But the state is restricted in its ability to do so because of the Hancock Amendment, passed in 1980, that limits the amount of revenue that the state can raise to meet its needs. Under Hancock,

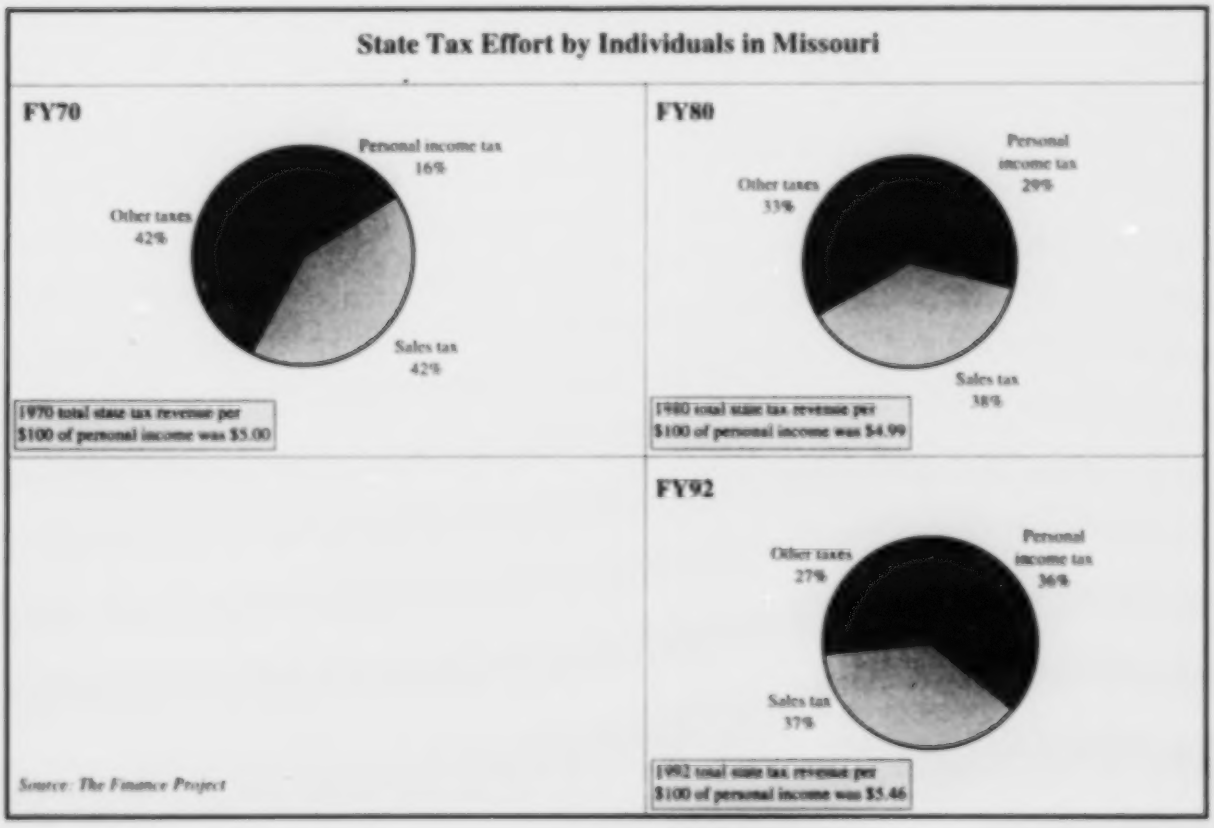
state revenue for a given fiscal year cannot exceed 5.64% of personal income for the calendar year two years prior. Any excess must be refunded to taxpayers in proportion to their payment of state individual income taxes. Voter-approved tax measures are the only revenue items not subject to the Hancock limit.

Fiscal year 1995 was the first time that the Hancock refund mechanism was triggered, as revenue for that year was greater than 5.64% of personal income for calendar year 1993. The state estimated that the average income tax payer would receive a check for approximately $40. However, a lawsuit was filed alleging that low-income Missourians, who pay sales tax but not income tax, were unfairly being denied their share of the refund. As of October 1996, no decision had been reached about the dissemination of the refunds. The state is projecting a refund again for fiscal year 1996. These refunds constitute almost $150 million that could have been used to provide needed services.

Voter-approved tax increases are not subject to the Hancock limit, and it is likely that those are the only kind of tax increases Missouri will see in the near future. Under Amendment IV, passed in early 1996, any tax increase that would be greater than 1% of state general revenues must be approved by a vote of the people. In dollar figures, anything greater than $50 to $60 million would have to be put on a statewide ballot.

Taken together, these two amendments make it unlikely that significant additional state revenues will be available to help children, unless there is strong voter support for a tax increase. Despite the fact that Missouri taxes are low compared to most other states, tax increases are not popular initiatives.

Figure 4


State Tax Effort by Individuals in Missouri
FY70
Personal income tax 16%
Other taxes 42%
Sales tax 42%
1970 total state tax revenue per $100 of personal income was $5.00
FY80
Personal income tax 29%
Other taxes 33%
Sales tax 38%
1980 total state tax revenue per $100 of personal income was $4.99
FY92
Other taxes 27%
Personal income tax 36%
Sales tax 37%
1992 total state tax revenue per $100 of personal income was $5.46
Source: The Finance Project

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Chapter 4

Missouri Revenue and Expenditures

The largest single source of revenue in Missouri is the federal government. Federal dollars are especially important to the Departments of Health, Social Services and Labor and Industrial Relations. The impact of lost federal dollars on children's services will be magnified if the state is no longer required to set aside matching funds and has the discretion to use dollars for other, unrelated purposes. While Missouri's expenditures on direct services for children increased between 1990 and 1995, they did not keep pace with the state's economic growth. The state spent $4.763 billion on services and supports for children in 1995.

Missouri ranks poorly compared to other states on spending for education and other children's services. The state ranks 43rd on education spending per $100 of personal income and 32nd on spending for federal matching programs.

How big is Missouri's budget, and how do children's services fit into the total picture? In fiscal year 1995, Missouri's total revenue was $12.263 billion. The largest single source of revenue was the federal government, followed by individual income taxes, other state earmarked sources and sales/use taxes. State general revenue, including individual and corporate income, sales and use taxes, was $5.295 billion, or approximately 43% of the total. (*Figure 5*)

Missouri Expenditures by Department

Of total state expenditures of $11.683 billion in 1995, the largest share went to Social Services (27%), followed by Elementary and Secondary Education (25%). Much smaller amounts were appropriated to Highways and Transportation (9%), Higher Education (6%) and Health and Mental Health (6% combined). (*Figure 6*)

Social Services expenditures made up a smaller portion of total expenditures from general revenue —$722 million, or 14%. The largest general revenue expenditure was for Elementary and Secondary Education (39%). Higher education comprised 12% and Health and Mental Health 8% combined. (*Figure 7*). The relatively small share of general revenue spent on Social Services highlights the potential loss if federal funds continue to dry up.

It is important to note that, with the exception of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, programs from the departments serve a range of age groups in Missouri. A large portion of Social Services expenditures are used for the Medicaid program. While children are half of the program's beneficiaries, they account for only 19% of the expenditures.

The Importance of Federal Revenue

As Missouri faces a future of declining federal dollars, it is important to understand how critical they are to the specific department budgets. Federal dollars make up 28% of the total state revenue, but on the expenditure side they comprise 74% of the Department of Health, 60% of the Department of Social Services, and 67% of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. These departments, especially, will be hard hit by federal cutbacks.

In addition, most federal funds are earned by a matching process, through which the state is required to spend dollars on a given program to draw down matching federal dollars. If major federal programs are block granted and money turned over to states with no match required, more general revenue will be freed up to be used for other programs —which may or may not serve children. Children's services could lose $2 in total state expenditures for every federal dollar that is lost. The new

Figure 5

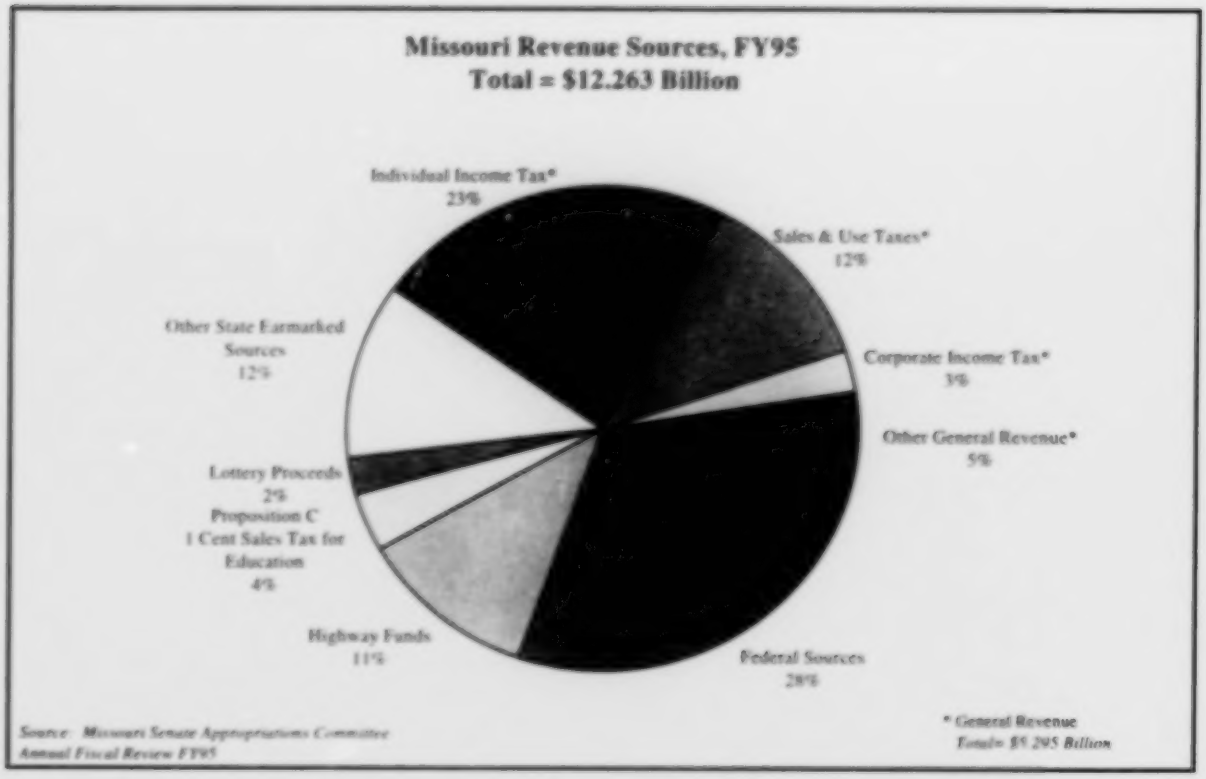

Figure 6

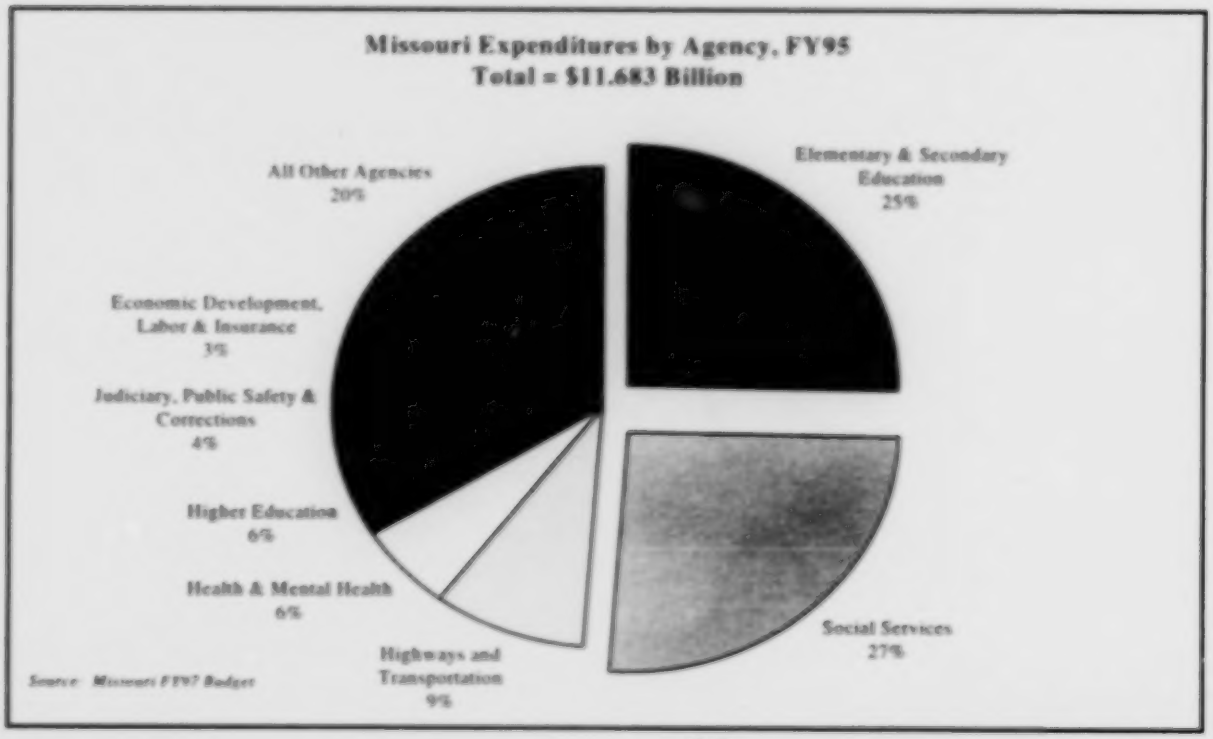

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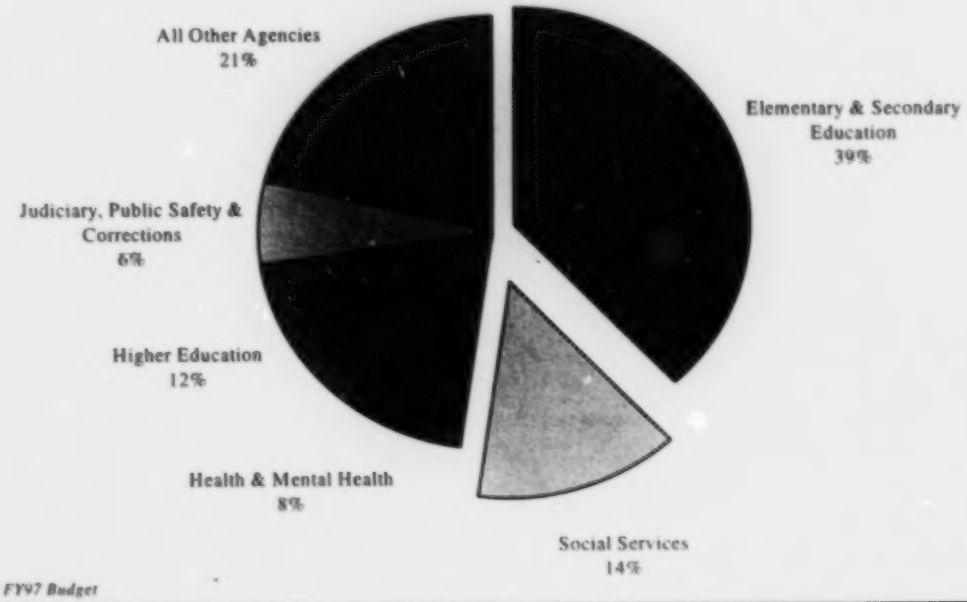
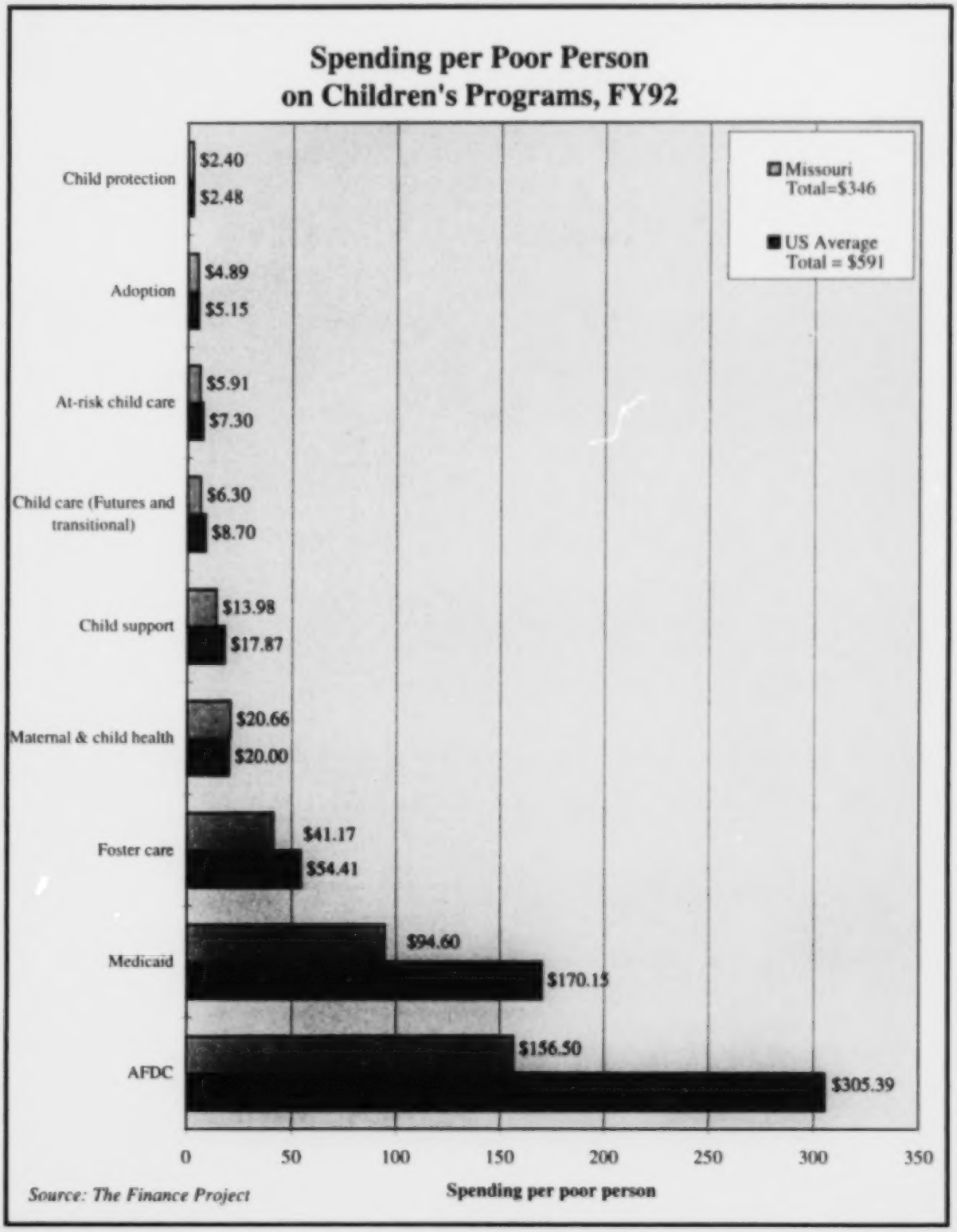
Figure 7

Missouri General Revenue Expenditures by Agency, FY95
Total = $5.088 Billion



Source: Missouri FY97 Budget

Figure 8



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federal welfare law requires states to spend 75% of current state funding levels for work, income support and child care programs. This "maintenance of effort" requirement is increased to 80% if the state fails to meet the law's work requirements (see p. 26 for discussion of this provision). States can transfer up to 30% of their federal cash assistance block grant funds to either the Child Care Development Block Grant or the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). Because many SSBG services go to the elderly and families living above the poverty line, the net effect could be even fewer federal dollars available for low-income families and children.

Missouri is a Low Spending State

While Missouri is a low tax state, it is also a low spending state as well. The state ranks 49th on total state and local expenditures per capita. The state spends $3.87 on education per $100 of personal income - meaning that an individual who makes $40,000 spends $1,548 of her state taxes on education. Missouri ranks 43rd on this measure. By comparison, Kansas spends $4.46 and Iowa spends $4.94 per $100 of personal income on education.

The state spends a total of 27 cents per $100 of personal income on federal matching programs, including AFDC, Medicaid, foster care and others. Our middle-income individual spends $108 of her state taxes on these programs. Missouri ranks 32nd for this measure.

Missouri also spends much less per poor person than the national average on federal matching programs. Missouri's total spending of $346 per poor person was 41% below the national average of $591. (*Figure 8*)

Children's Services Growth Compared to Total Missouri's Budget Growth

Using the programs discussed in the following sections, the Children's Budget Watch Project developed a grand total spent on all direct services and supports for children and compared this total with the state's budget growth. (*Figures 9a and 9b*)[1]

The state's budget, adjusted for inflation, grew 33% between 1990 and 1995, with a 10% increase in the last year. Total children's funding, including federal and state, was $4.763 billion in 1995, an increase of 17% from 1990 but a 3% decrease from 1994.

Children's expenditures did not benefit fully from the state's budget growth, with their share of total expenditures decreasing from 46% to 41% between 1990 and 1995.

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[1]Methodology for calculating total children's expenditures:

Of total expenditures documented in this report, we totalled only those that involved services that directly affect children. In the following categories, these items were adjusted:

Income Support—Included 69% of AFDC expenditures, because children comprise 69% of AFDC caseload. Included 54% of food stamp expenditures, because children comprise 54% of food stamp caseload. Did not include any FUTURES expenditures because majority of recipients are adults. Did not include any child support expenditures because majority is administrative and contract expenditures. Did not include EITC because it is not part of Missouri's budget.

Child Care—Did not include Head Start expenditures because they are not part of Missouri's budget.

Elementary and Secondary Education—Expenditures reported elsewhere in this report include both state and local dollars. Here, we included only state expenditures when calculating total children's expenditures.

Health—Did not include expenditures for Public Hospitals because it was not possible to determine how much of this benefits children.

Figure 9a

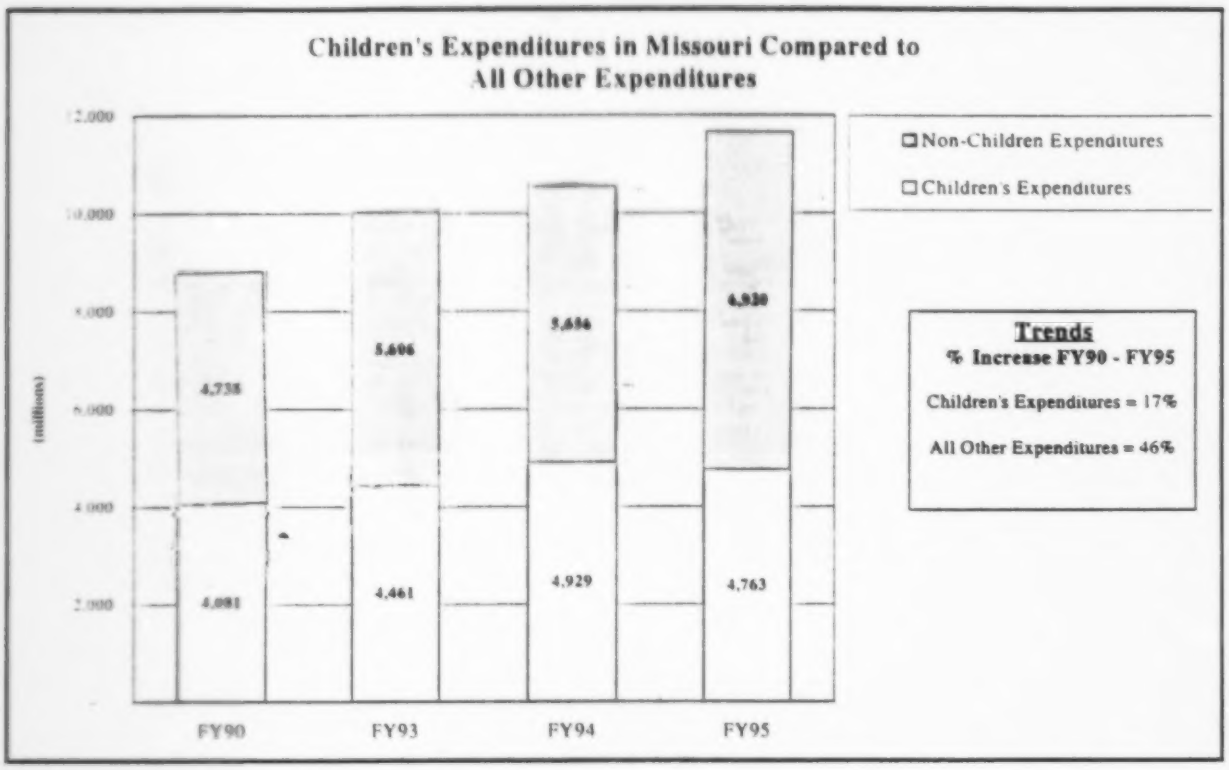

Figure 9b

Total funding for children (federal and state), adjusted for inflation in $1,000s						
	FY90	FY93	FY94	FY95	% Change FY90-FY95	% Change FY94-FY95
Income Support	366,492	470,807	469,480	456,374	24.5%	-2.8%
Child Care/Early Childhood Education	28,275	62,843	68,350	75,461	166.9%	10.4%
Elementary Education	3,120,651	3,157,363	3,521,784	3,299,837	5.7%	-6.3%
Child Welfare	103,686	116,970	122,283	131,090	26.4%	7.2%
Juvenile Justice	17,738	20,418	21,503	25,516	43.8%	18.7%
Youth Development	58,122	55,782	55,321	47,594	-18.1%	-14.0%
Health	209,533	362,841	441,180	490,507	134.1%	11.2%
Child Nutrition	176,937	213,695	228,934	236,495	33.7%	3.3%
Total Children's Expenditures	**4,081,434**	**4,460,718**	**4,928,835**	**4,762,874**	**16.7%**	**-3.4%**
Total State Expenditures	*8,819,000*	*10,067,000*	*10,585,000*	*11,683,000*	*32.5%*	*10.4%*
Total Children's Expenditures as % of State Expenditures	*46.3%*	*44.3%*	*46.6%*	*40.8%*	*-11.9%*	*-12.4%*

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Children's Budget Watch Expenditures, Service Levels and Need Indicators

The following chapters explore the programs investigated by the Children's Budget Watch Project. For each program, expenditures, service levels and need indicators are documented. The potential impact of federal welfare legislation on funding for children's services is also discussed. Where information is available, the report compares Missouri's spending with that of other states. The source for these comparisons is *State Investments in Education and Other Children's Services: Fiscal Profiles of the 50 States*, by the Finance Project in Washington, DC The most recent year available for that report for state comparison data was 1992. Since then, the major factors that may have changed Missouri's rankings were Medicaid expansion and growth in general revenue for education.

Chapter 5

Income Support

Expenditures on income support programs increased from 1990 to 1994, but decreased in 1995 as a result of caseload reductions. Missouri spends less than the national average on cash assistance benefits. These expenditures comprise only 2.4% of the total state budget. The AFDC program will be eliminated by the new federal welfare law and replaced with a cash assistance block grant that includes strict time limits and work requirements. Individuals who qualify for assistance will no longer be guaranteed benefits. Food stamp benefits will also be reduced, and the average Missouri benefit per meal will decrease from 78 cents to 62 cents. These provisions could throw an additional 17,000 Missouri children into poverty and leave them without adequate food, shelter or child care.

Income support programs provide a safety net for Missouri's poorest children. There is evidence that child poverty is a growing problem. In 1990, 17%, or 224,532 Missouri children, lived in poverty. According to recent Current Population Survey estimates, 21%, or more than one in five of the state's children, now lives in poverty. Children are more likely than adults or seniors to live in chronic poverty.

Missouri spent $847 million on income support programs in 1995, an increase of 32% in real dollars from 1990, but a 1% decrease from 1994.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) spending decreased from $297 million to $279 million between 1993 and 1995. AFDC rolls decreased from a peak of 92,217 families in 1994 to 89,429 in 1995. (*Figure 10*) Children comprise 69% of the AFDC caseload, and approximately 45% of these children are under the age of 6.

AFDC beneficiaries receive a maximum monthly benefit of $292 for a family of three; Missouri ranks 38th nationally for the size of its benefit. The state's benefit levels have not increased since 1990, and the buying power of these benefits has been greatly eroded. Federal dollars account for approximately 60% of all AFDC expenditures.

Welfare-Related Work/Training (FUTURES)

Missouri's FUTURES program moves adult AFDC recipients off the rolls through the provision of education, job training and placement. Priority for participation in the program is given to individuals who have received benefits for 36 of the past 60 months, parents younger than 24 with no high school education and little or no work history and/or those who will lose eligibility within two years because their youngest child is 16 years or older. By federal law, Missouri is required to serve at least

Income Support

Adjusted Totals, in $1,000s

	FY 1990	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	% Change FY 90-94	% Change FY 94-95
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	260,736.6	296,765.2	293,960.5	279,310.0	12.7%	-5.0%
Welfare-Related Work/Training (FUTURES)	0.0	11,864.7	13,420.5	17,594.9		31.1%
Child Support	36,925.9	54,067.5	57,553.4	62,047.9	55.9%	7.8%
Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	176,344.5	308,677.3	425,073.2	N/A	141.0%	
Food Stamp Program	345,525.0	492,665.4	493,791.3	488,240.8	42.9%	-1.1%
Total Income Support*	**643,187.5**	**855,362.8**	**858,725.7**	**847,193.6**	**33.5%**	**-1.3%**

*Total does not include EITC

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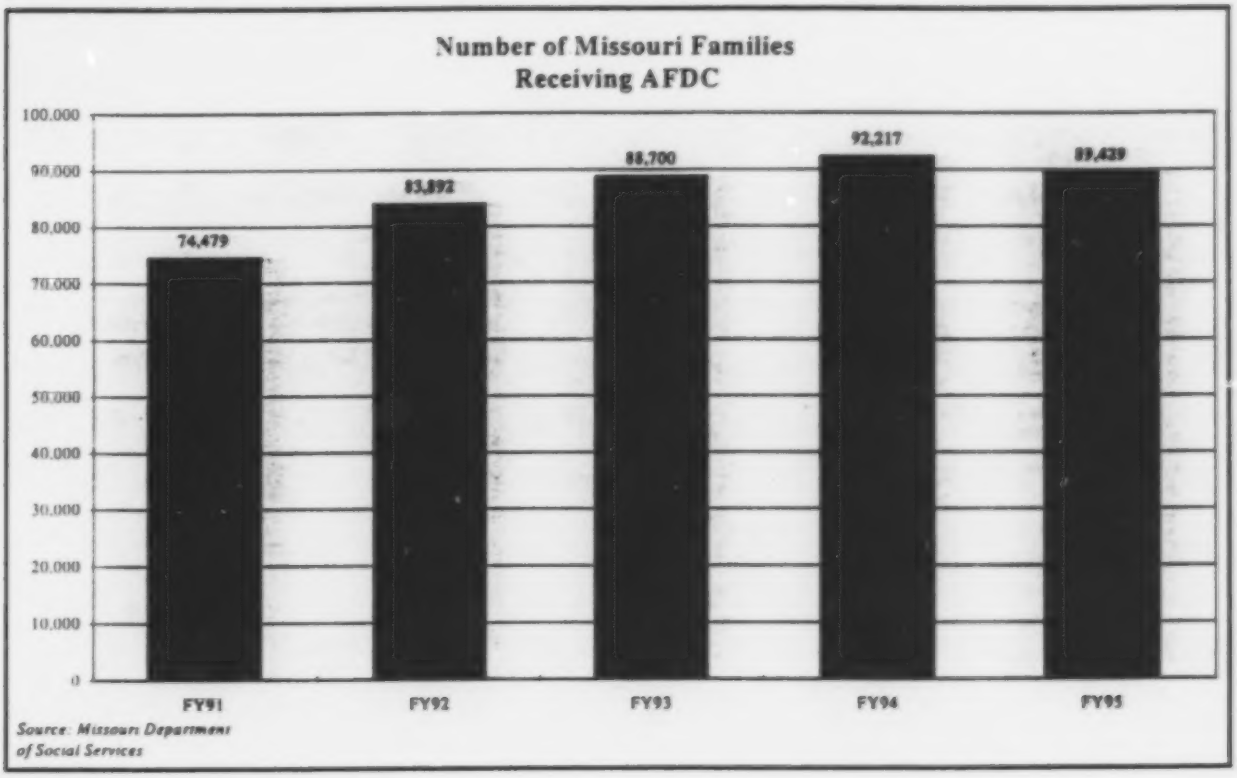
Figure 10


Number of Missouri Families
Receiving AFDC
100,000
90,000
80,000
70,000
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0
74,479
83,892
88,700
92,217
89,429
FY91
FY92
FY93
FY94
FY95
Source: Missouri Department of Social Services

20% of employable AFDC recipients in the FUTURES program.

Expenditures on FUTURES have expanded 48% since 1993. Expenditures in 1995 were $17 million, 63% of which were federal funds. The state could increase the number of individuals participating in FUTURES if it were willing to increase its investment in the program. In 1994, Missouri received only 55% of its potential federal allocation because the state did not spend enough general revenue dollars to meet the federal matching requirements.

There were 6,910 FUTURES participants in 1995, or 22% of all employable AFDC recipients. Of these participants, 3,645 entered employment in 1995 at an average hourly wage of $5.59. The success of FUTURES can only be gauged by examining how many graduates retain their jobs and have long term success in staying off AFDC. To date, no state evaluation of these outcomes has been conducted.

Child Support Enforcement

Expenditures for the Division of Child Support Enforcement increased by 68% between 1990 and 1995. The number of child support staff increased significantly in recent years as the state made a concerted effort to improve collections. The Division collected $239.2 million in 1995, of which $162.1 million went to non-AFDC families and $53.1 million went to the state for AFDC recoupment, with a small monthly pass-through to AFDC recipients. Despite efforts to improve collections, only 37% of Division cases received any payment in 1995. The child support enforcement program is more than 80% federally funded.

Food Stamps

The food stamp program is 100% federally funded. The program's expenditures grew between 1990 and 1994, but decreased as caseloads fell between 1994 and 1995, to $488 million. Approximately 121,000 families with children receive food stamps. The maximum monthly benefit for a family of 3 is $313, or approximately $1.16 per meal per person. Because of Missouri's large elderly population, the portion of the caseload comprised of children (54%) is less than the national average.

Earned Income Tax Credit

While it is not part of Missouri's budget, the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is included in this report as a program that supports low-income working families. Currently, a single parent with two children who works full time at minimum wage salary would earn only 68% of the federal poverty level of $12,980. The EITC partially fills the gap between minimum wage earnings and the poverty line. Low-wage workers with more than one child receive a maximum benefit of $3,556. The EITC rewards work by increasing benefits as total earnings rise, up to $8,890. In 1990, Missouri workers received $176 million in EITC credits, and by 1994 that figure had grown to $425 million. The EITC has become a recent target for federal budget cutbacks.

How Do Missouri's Income Support Programs Measure Up?

Much has been said in the past two years about recipients of AFDC and other income supports living in luxury at taxpayers' expense. The reality is quite different.

- Taken together, Missouri's maximum AFDC and food stamp benefits would only bring a family of three to 56% of the federal poverty level.
- Three-quarters of AFDC recipients do not live in subsidized housing and struggle to meet their housing needs. The fair market rent for a two-bedroom apartment in St. Louis is $457, according to Housing and Urban Development - well beyond the reach of a single mother with two children who receives a monthly check of $292.
- AFDC benefits comprised only 2.4% of Missouri's total expenditures in 1995 - below the national average of 2.9%.

- Missouri spends 13 cents per $100 of personal income on AFDC benefits. Our model taxpayer who earns $40,000 would pay $52 per year in state taxes to pay for the AFDC program.
- Missouri spent $157 per poor person on AFDC benefits in 1992 - a decrease of almost 7% from 1985, and 49% below the national average of $305. (*Figure 8*)

Impact of Federal Welfare Law

The AFDC program will be terminated by the new welfare law. States will receive a Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) block grant, with the requirement that they continue to spend at least 75% of current matching general revenue dollars on assistance to needy families. States must maintain 100% of their current funding level if they want to access the contingency fund set aside for economic crises such as recessions.

The entitlement status, or the right of every individual who qualifies for benefits to receive them, will end. Strict time limits for receipt of benefits will be enforced. The focus will be on moving individuals off the welfare rolls and into jobs, but no additional training dollars will be provided. In 1997, 25% of the new TANF caseload must be working at least 20 hours per week; by 2002, 50% of the caseload must work at least 30 hours per week.

The TANF block grant funding is level for six years, beginning in 1997. By 2002, Missouri will receive almost $37 million less from the federal government than it would have under the old AFDC system.

The food stamp program escaped the block grant fate, but will be cut by more than $23 billion nationally over the next six years. A substantial portion of the savings will derive from 20% benefit cuts that will affect nearly all recipients, including families with children. This is the equivalent of reducing the average Missouri food stamp benefit from 78 cents to 62 cents per meal.

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), which provides heating assistance payments, crisis assistance and weatherization services to low-income households, was 100% federally funded in Missouri at $28 million in 1995. This program promotes housing stability. It was cut by $419 million at the federal level for 1996, putting another potential stress on needy families.

How will these changes impact Missouri's poor children, who comprise 69% of the AFDC population? How likely is it that their parents will be able to find employment that pays a living wage? Currently, only 22% of all "employable" AFDC recipients are in the FUTURES program - how will the state handle the increased work requirements without sufficient federal resources for training and child care? How will transportation systems be improved to link workers with jobs?

Almost half (45%) of the children whose families receive AFDC payments are under the age of six. Who will provide child care for these children when their parents are required to work? How will their lives be adversely affected if they lose benefits due to the enforcement of time limits? Will the federal legislation push even more Missouri children into poverty, putting them at risk for illness, injury, crime victimization, school failure and adolescent pregnancy? What will Missouri do to craft a state safety net to replace the one that the federal government is shredding?

Chapter 6

Elementary and Secondary Education

Missouri's largest expenditure for children is the public education system. The disparity between Missouri's richest and poorest school districts is unacceptably high, because of the strong dependence of schools on local revenue. Missouri has made a commitment to education reform through SB380, the Outstanding Schools Act of 1993. As of 1995, it was too soon to see improvement in funding inequities. Missouri's per pupil expenditures prior to SB380 were 11% below the national average. The impact of the federal welfare law will be felt indirectly by the public school system, as more children may need supportive or remedial services.

Missouri's Caring Communities program is an example of flexible funding that holds the promise of improved access to and delivery of services to children. However, the state needs to evaluate the program and document how children and families benefit from its school-linked services.

Education is the single biggest expenditure for children in Missouri, and at 39%, the biggest slice of the general revenue budget pie. No other system has such a large impact on our children. Almost 800,000 children sit in public school classrooms in Missouri every day. A successful education prepares them for productive employment or higher education. If they fail in school, however, they will be at high risk for unemployment, delinquency and early parenthood.

Missouri spent $5.1 billion on kindergarten through grade 12 education in 1995, a 13% increase from 1990. Approximately 6% of these funds were federal. The remainder were state and local.

It is important to examine the split between state and local education funds. Because local education revenues are based on property taxes, states that rely heavily on local revenues tend to have greater disparities in spending among school districts. State aid redistributes resources from wealthy districts to poor ones.

In 1992, state dollars accounted for 40% of total education expenditures in Missouri, significantly below the national average of 46%. Localities contributed 54%, above the national average of 47%. Although the state share of education funding has risen since 1970, and the local share has decreased, (*Figures 11a and 11b*) Missouri's greater than average reliance on local revenues contributes to great disparities in school spending.

Elementary and Secondary Education

Adjusted Totals, in $1,000s

	FY 1990	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	% Change FY 93-94	% Change FY 94-95
K-12 Education Spending	4,498,237.4	4,730,722.8	4,867,783.7	5,070,145.6	8.2%	4.2%
Special Education	319,963.0	361,637.1	386,267.9	406,486.9	20.7%	5.2%
Chapter I	70,334.9	92,073.4	98,963.4	103,658.3	40.7%	1.7%
Total Elementary & Secondary Education	**4,888,535.3**	**5,184,433.3**	**5,353,015.0**	**5,577,290.8**	**9.5%**	**4.2%**

Figure 11a

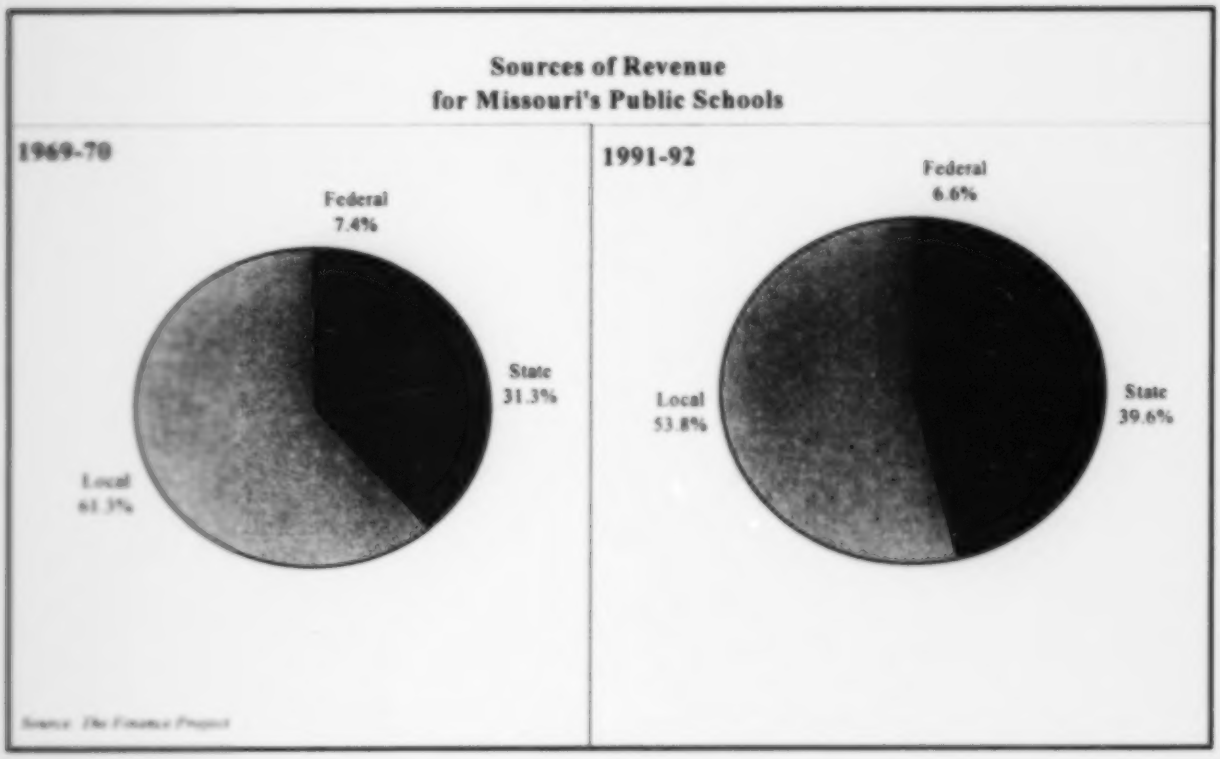


Figure 11b

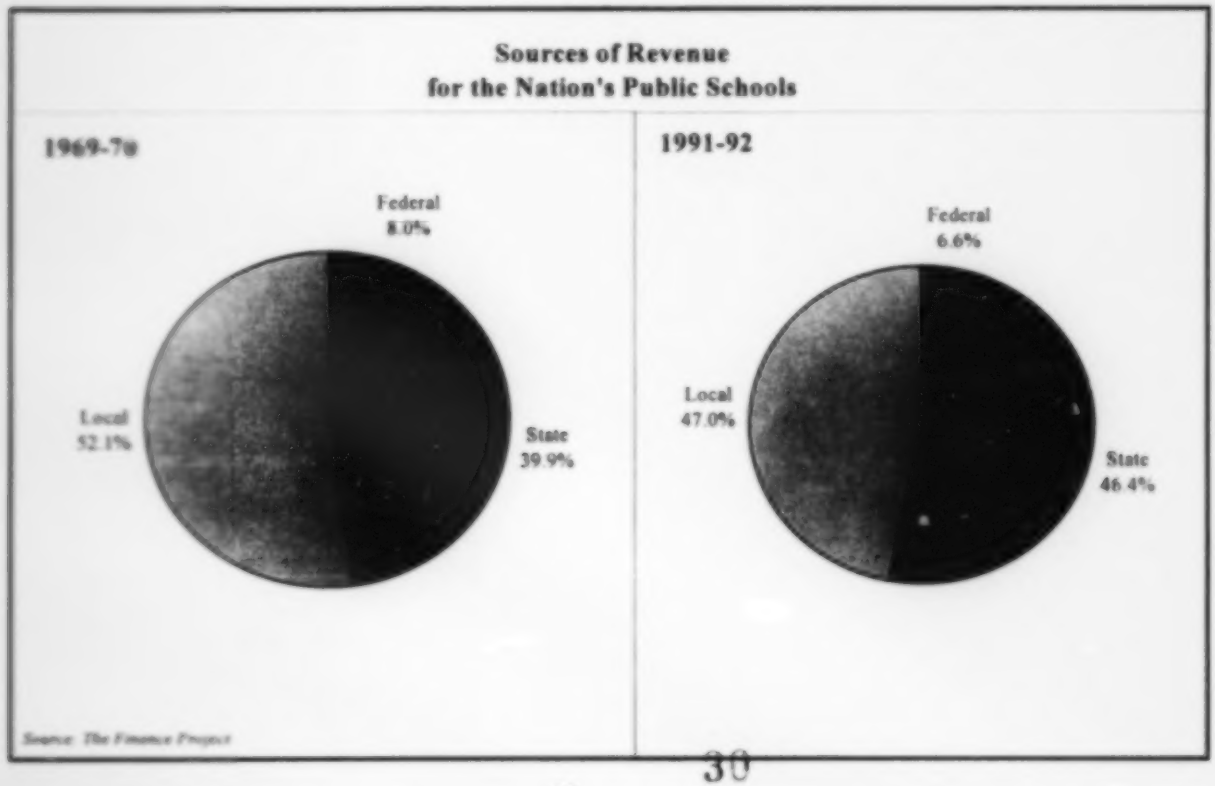


Figure 12

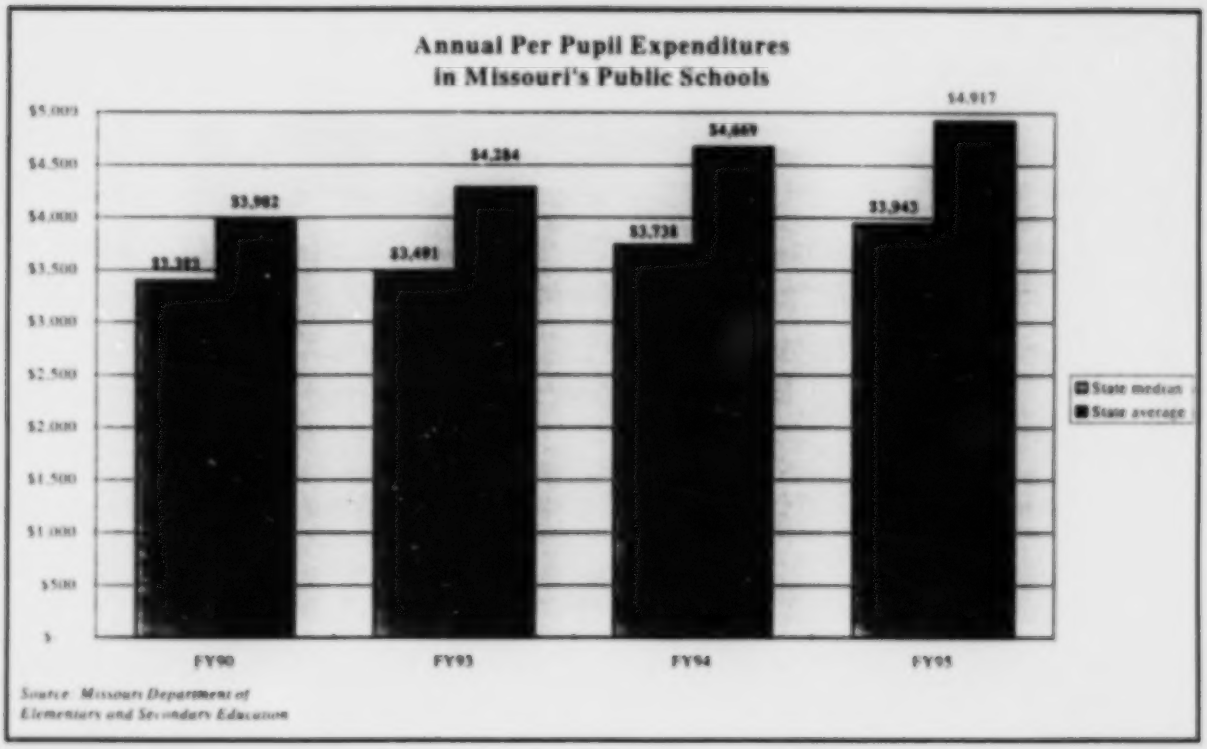


Figure 13

Caring Communities

Unadjusted totals, in $1,000s

Departments	FY 1995 Expenditure	FY 1996 Appropriation
Social Services	948.3	8,206.0
Elementary & Secondary Education	366.6	4,025.0
Mental Health	1,489.3	5,882.2
Health	0.0	3,655.0
Labor & Industrial Relations	0.0	500.0
Total Caring Communities	**2,804.2**	**22,268.2**

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Judge Byron Kinder, in 1992, ruled that Missouri's foundation formula for distributing state revenue to schools did not meet equal protection provisions of the U.S. Constitution. In 1993, Governor Carnahan made education reform his top legislative priority, and SB380, the Outstanding Schools Act, was passed. SB380 provided an additional $330 million of state revenue for education in 1995, primarily by limiting the deductibility of federal income tax payments for both individuals and corporations. Of that total, $178 million was used to revise the foundation formula, with smaller expenditures for quality improvements such as reducing pupil/teacher ratios, new technology, Parents as Teachers, A+ schools and Vo-Tech grants. SB380 also raised the minimum local property tax levy required for school districts.

Missouri's revised foundation formula should decrease the disparity between rich and poor districts. One would expect that, as SB380 is implemented, the difference between the median per pupil expenditure (which is *not* affected by high or low extremes) and the average per pupil expenditure (which *is* affected by extremes) would decrease. In 1990, the average expenditure was $3,982, 17% higher than the median expenditure. In 1995, one year after the implementation of SB380, the average expenditure was $4,917, 25% higher than the median. (*Figure 12*) Appropriations for foundation formula are projected to increase five fold by 1997, and advocates should expect that the median and average will be much closer by then.

Special Education

More than 119,000 Missouri children through age 21 received special education services in 1995, at a cost of $406 million. This program is funded at a slightly higher federal rate, 12%, than K-12 education. Special education expenditures have increased 27% since 1990.

Chapter I

Chapter I federal funds provide services for districts with large percentages of low income students. More than 125,000 students were served by Chapter I programs in 1995, at a cost of more than $100 million.

Caring Communities

The Caring Communities program began in 1989 as a pilot that blended funding from five departments - Social Services, Health, Mental Health, Elementary and Secondary Education and Labor/Industrial Relations - in a school-based initiative that provided services for children and their families. Beginning in two sites, rural Knox/Schuyler Counties and urban Walbridge School in St. Louis City, Caring Communities has now expanded to 60 sites across the state. Appropriations for 1996 show a dramatic increase over 1995 expenditures, reflecting recent program expansion. (*Figure 13*)

While the Caring Communities model holds much promise for improving access to services for children, it also demonstrates the ambiguity of merging funding streams and the need for an accountability mechanism. It is difficult to discern discrete services provided under the Caring Communities expenditure, and this difficulty is likely to occur in other areas as more block grants and flexible funding streams are utilized. Given the significant program expansion between 1995 and 1996, more information needs to be provided to the public about outcomes for children under this school-linked system.

How Do Missouri's Education Programs Measure Up?

Missouri's education expenditures before the enactment of SB380 were not encouraging. In 1992, Missouri ranked 32nd for expenditures per pupil, 11% below the U.S. average. The state's spending on education, $3.87 per $100 of personal income, ranked 43rd. Because state comparisons are usually not available for several years, it is too early to tell how SB380 has impacted Missouri's national ranking for these important education indicators.

Impact of Federal Welfare Law

Because federal funds comprise only 6% of Missouri's elementary and secondary education expenditures, changes at the federal level will be felt in more indirect ways. Some federal education enhancement programs, such as Goals 2000

and Safe and Drug Free Schools, have been targeted for reduction in recent federal budgets. But the real impact will be felt by the number of children who attend school hungry because their food stamps were reduced, tired because they slept in homeless shelters after their cash assistance was terminated, and ill-prepared to learn because they spent their early childhood in poor quality child care. This will put pressure on school districts and the state to provide more supportive and remedial services and could lead to more pressure on the state general revenue budget.

Chapter 7

Health

Total health expenditures more than doubled between 1990 and 1995, largely because of Medicaid growth. While Medicaid has increased the state's budget, it has also enabled funding of a variety of health and social services. Missouri is in the process of implementing a statewide Medicaid managed care program for certain eligible populations. This may curtail program costs. There are potential benefits to a managed care Medicaid program. However, accountability is needed from providers under this system to ensure that children's health does not suffer and that children with disabilities receive appropriate treatment.

Another significant source of health funding is the Maternal and Child Health block grant. Increased family planning funds under this program represent a positive example of state commitment. Missouri's Medicaid spending per child is below the national average. Maternal and Child Health block grant spending is above the national average. The welfare law maintains Medicaid's entitlement status and the current eligibility rules for AFDC-related families.

Health is the second largest expenditure category in Missouri, topped only by elementary and secondary education. The health status of Missouri's children has improved in recent years; infant mortality rates are down, and prenatal care rates are up.

Yet in many areas Missouri lags behind the nation. Missouri's teen birth rate, while showing signs of decreasing, is still unacceptably high. More than 175,000 of the state's children do not have health insurance. Public officials were justifiably outraged by a recent Centers for Disease Control survey that ranked Missouri 49th on the percent of 3 year olds who were properly immunized. The Missouri legislature responded by passing a 1996 law that mandates insurance coverage of immunizations and allows parents to delegate permission to other responsible adults to bring their children in for inoculations.

Medicaid

Medicaid spending on children accounted for $391 million in 1995, an increase of 110% from 1990. Medicaid is approximately 60% federally funded. While increased Medicaid spending has been a

Health

Adjusted Totals, in $1,000s

	FY 1990	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	% Change FY 90-94	% Change FY 94-95
Total Children's Medicaid	185,455.0	278,581.4	340,572.9	391,071.0	83.6%	14.8%
Maternal & Child Health Program	19,101.7	21,950.5	24,951.1	21,413.9	30.6%	-14.2%
Maternal and Child Health Family Planning	285.2	1,258.0	1,969.0	2,649.2	590.4%	34.5%
Medicaid Family Planning	3,862.8	6,729.6	10,226.1	12,149.6	164.7%	18.8%
Part H Early Intervention - First Steps	1,113.6	2,598.2	3,247.9	4,670.0	191.7%	43.8%
Alcohol/Drug Abuse Treatment	N/A	4,880.5	3,585.4	4,458.8		24.4%
Seriously Emotionally Disturbed	N/A	26,674.9	33,764.1	32,346.5		-4.2%
Mental Retardation/Developmental Disabilities	N/A	21,425.7	24,832.4	24,397.1		-1.8%
Public Hospitals	2,237.3	2,082.9	2,026.7	1,293.1	-9.4%	-36.2%
Total Health	**211,770.4**	**364,923.7**	**443,206.6**	**491,800.0**	**109.3%**	**11.0%**

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strong factor in Missouri's budget growth, it has also provided reimbursement for a variety of children's programs ranging from health to child welfare and has helped the state leverage more federal dollars.

In 1995, 327,690 children were enrolled in Medicaid but only half of the enrolled children received services. In addition, it is estimated that up to 30% of Missouri's uninsured children are eligible for Medicaid but have not enrolled. While children comprise 55% of all Medicaid enrollees, they are only responsible for only 19% of the expenditures. Medicaid is often labeled as "health care for welfare recipients," but more than half of Medicaid children have parents who are in the labor force.

Missouri is gradually implementing a managed care program for many of its child Medicaid recipients. The state contracts with Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) to provide services to children on a capitated basis. Medicaid recipients must choose a primary care provider, who serves as gatekeeper to monitor their access to health care. The Managed Care Plus (MC+) program will soon be statewide, but in 1995 only 14% of all Medicaid children were enrolled in managed care organizations. While MC+ has its critics, its principle of one primary care provider for each child holds promise for better coordination of, and access to, primary care. Currently, only one of every five eligible Medicaid children receives Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis & Treatment (EPSDT) services, and only one of every five children receives dental care. As managed care becomes the norm throughout the state, HMOs must be held accountable to ensure that these figures increase, rather than decrease due to cost constraints.

Another major issue as MC+ expands is the provision of services to children with disabilities. While individuals with "permanent and total" disabilities continue to receive Medicaid on a fee-for-services basis, special needs children in AFDC households and those receiving SSI benefits are enrolled in MC+. Concern has been expressed that these children are experiencing difficulties accessing appropriate services. Specialty services, in general, are more problematic than primary care for all MC+ recipients.

The projections that Medicaid managed care will cut costs may be unrealistic. The proposed 1997 Missouri budget estimates a $37 million savings as a result of "more effective delivery of services through managed care." Most health care experts believe that cost savings for Medicaid managed care in the long run may be minimal and must be weighed against increased expenses needed to provide adequate services, such as transportation and outreach efforts, to low-income populations.

Medicaid also provides funding for family planning services. Family planning expenditures have more than tripled since 1990, to $12 million. Currently, 12,700 women receive these services every month.

In 1993, the Missouri legislature passed HB564, a health services reform bill. The law encourages school districts to act as Medicaid providers to deliver or coordinate primary and preventive care, as well as Medicaid childhood screening and treatment services. In 1995, $1.3 million was spent on school-based Medicaid health care. A priority goal of this funding is to hire at least one school nurse in every district.

Maternal and Child Health Block Grant

The Maternal and Child Health (MCH) block grant pays for preventive health screenings, primary health care services, dental services, outreach and prenatal care to low-income women and children who are not Medicaid eligible. MCH block grant family planning funds provide screenings for sexually transmitted diseases, physical exams and contraceptives to approximately 33,000 women every year. Expenditures for the MCH block grant increased 31% from 1990 to 1994, but decreased by 14% in 1995. Family planning dollars, however, have grown from $285,000 in 1990 to $2.6 million in 1995, largely as a result of Governor Carnahan's initiative. Federal funding accounts for 57% of the total MCH block grant, but increased state contributions have lowered the federal share to 51% for family planning services.

Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities

Services for children with emotional disturbances, mental retardation, substance addiction and developmental disabilities are provided primarily by Department of Mental Health. Department of Elementary and Secondary Education funds the First Steps program, which provides services for infants and young children with developmental delays. Expenditures for the First Steps program, currently almost 75% federal, quadrupled between 1990 and 1995. More than 2,400 children under the age of four were served in 1995.

Department of Mental Health provides services through its Alcohol/Drug Abuse, Comprehensive Psychiatric Services and Mental Retardation/Developmental Disability divisions. Expenditures for alcohol/drug abuse programs, which served 2,670 children and youth in 1995, decreased 9% from 1993 to 1995. Federal funds account for approximately 45% of this division's expenditures.

State general revenue funds 92% of the Comprehensive Psychiatric Services division, which provided services to almost 9,000 children with serious emotional disturbances. These expenditures increased 21% from 1993 to 1995, primarily because of increased expenditures on community programs. Mental Retardation/Developmental Disabilities services were provided to more than 7,000 children at a total cost of $24.4 million. Expenditures increased by 14% during the same period, reflecting a decrease in community-based dollars but an increase in residential treatment dollars. Federal funds contribute approximately one-fourth of this division's budget for children.

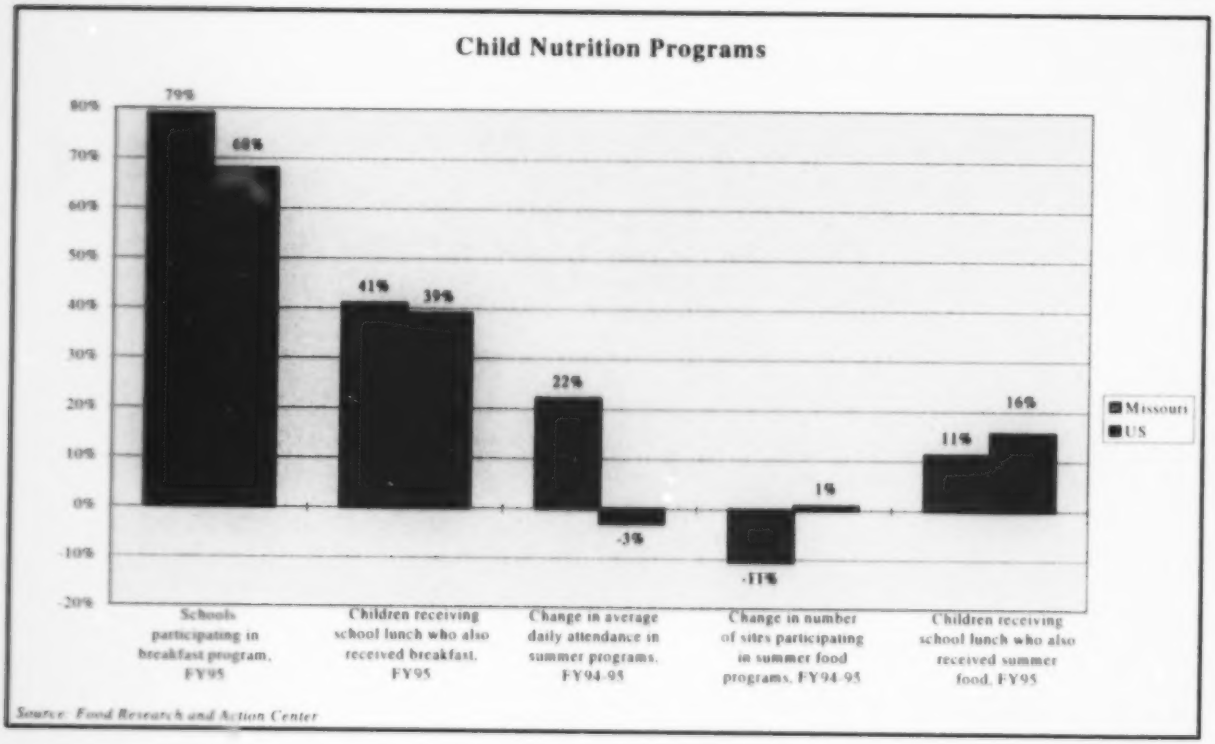
How Do Missouri's Health Programs Measure Up?

While Medicaid spending per poor person almost doubled between 1985 and 1992, Missouri spends only 66% of the national average per enrolled child. Only 4 states spend less per child. Maternal and Child Health block grant spending per poor person in 1992 was actually 3% above the national average. (*Figure 8*)

Impact of Federal Welfare Law

The Medicaid program is touted as a budget buster, and federal legislation that block grants the program has been considered. A proposal earlier this year would have cut back Medicaid eligibility dramatically and limited the number of services that the state must provide. To date, President Clinton has protected the Medicaid program because of his health care reform interest. The recent welfare law maintains current Medicaid eligibility rules for AFDC-related families, even if they are no longer receiving cash assistance under a state's new welfare program. States may terminate Medicaid for cash assistance recipients who are sanctioned for their "refusal to work," although children and pregnant women are exempt from this provision. It is likely that program expenditures will not be allowed to grow as rapidly as in the past, ensuring that cost containment efforts, including utilization of managed care, will continue.

Figure 14



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Chapter 8

Child Nutrition

Child nutrition programs are almost entirely federally funded in Missouri, with the exception of the school lunch program. Almost half of poor children eligible for WIC benefits do not receive them. Eligible women and infants are more likely to be served. Missouri received high marks for its efforts to promote the school breakfast program. The summer food program only provides meals to a fraction of the children who participate in the lunch program during the school year. The federal welfare law decreases reimbursement rates for the child care food and summer food programs. As children lose AFDC benefits and receive fewer food stamp benefits, we can expect more demand for child nutrition programs.

Children need proper nutrition in order to grow and learn. Undernutrition can permanently retard growth, brain development and cognitive functioning. Poor children who attend school hungry perform significantly worse than their non-hungry peers on standardized tests. Public child nutrition programs are an example of an investment in children that can have long-term positive results.

Spending on child nutrition programs in Missouri increased by 33% between 1990 and 1995. Almost all of the $236.5 million nutrition funding is federal, with the exception of a small state contribution to the school lunch program.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women Infants and Children (WIC)

The WIC program provides nutrition education, supplemental foods and health and social referrals to low-income women, infants and children. Individuals must be certified "at nutritional risk," and the household income must be at or below 185% of the poverty level. Expenditures on WIC increased by 39% from 1990 to 1995, to $105 million. There were almost 130,000 recipients in February 1996; however, funding does not cover all eligibles. While 100% of eligible infants in Missouri participate in WIC, only 89% of eligible women and 55% of eligible children receive benefits.

Child Nutrition

Adjusted Totals, in $1,000s

	FY 1990	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	% Change FY 90-94	% Change FY 94-95
WIC	75,491.2	91,771.8	100,159.3	105,030.4	32.7%	4.9%
School Breakfast Program	9,132.8	15,348.1	17,411.4	18,453.8	90.6%	6.0%
School Lunch Program	67,404.9	74,409.2	76,093.0	77,930.2	12.9%	2.4%
Summer Food Program	0.0	0.0	3,056.0	3,011.8		-1.4%
Child Care Food Program	19,013.7	26,075.8	27,895.5	29,627.6	46.7%	6.2%
Emergency Food Assistance Program	5,893.8	6,090.4	4,318.4	2,440.9	-26.7%	-43.5%
Total Child Nutrition	**176,936.4**	**213,695.3**	**228,933.6**	**236,494.7**	**29.4%**	**3.3%**

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School Meal Programs

All of Missouri's schools participate in the free and reduced-price school lunch program, which serves 221,000 children daily. Children who live in homes with family incomes below 130% of the poverty line are eligible for free lunches; those in homes with incomes between 130% and 185% are eligible for reduced-price lunches. Expenditures on the program increased 15.6% between 1990 and 1995, to $78 million.

The school breakfast program, which has the same eligibility criteria as the lunch program, is available in 79% of Missouri's schools and is used by 91,000 students. In a recent survey by the Food Research and Action Center, Missouri ranked among the top states for its efforts to promote the school breakfast program. Missouri statute mandates that all schools with 20% or more of their students eating free or reduced-price lunches must offer the breakfast program. Expenditures on the program doubled between 1990 and 1995, to $18.5 million.

Summer Food Program

When school is not in session, how do low-income children get nutritious meals? The summer food program provides meals through recreation and education programs. Approximately 25,000 children are served daily in 440 sites across the state. Expenditure figures for this program are only available since 1993, when the Department of Health took over administrative duties from USDA Regional Offices. Since then, expenditures have decreased 1%, to $3 million. The summer food program serves only 11% of the children who receive free or reduced-price lunches.

Child Care Food Program

Approximately 43,000 young children receive nutritional support through the child care food program, which provides reimbursement to 3,500 licensed child care facilities. Expenditures increased by 56% between 1990 and 1995, to $29.6 million.

How Do Missouri's Child Nutrition Programs Measure Up?

Missouri compares favorably with other states for school breakfast program participation. Nationally, 68% of schools participate in the program, compared to Missouri's rate of 79%. (*Figure 14*) The percent of children participating in the lunch program who also receive breakfasts (41%) is comparable to the national average of 39%.

Missouri's summer food program does not measure up as well. Average daily attendance grew 22% between 1994 and 1995, while on a national level attendance fell by 3%. However, the number of summer food sites in Missouri decreased by 11% during this same period, while the national number remained stable. In Missouri, only 11% of children receiving school lunches also participate in the summer food program, which is below the national average of 16%.

Impact of Federal Welfare Law

The 1994 Contract with America proposed block granting child nutrition programs. Luckily that proved to be an unpopular political idea. No one wanted to be accused of taking food directly from the mouths of babies and children. The new strategy is more indirect; the welfare law cuts $2 billion from the national child care food program by reducing reimbursement rates for some day care homes and eliminating training and outreach resources. The law also cuts summer food program lunch reimbursement rates from $2.16 to $1.97 per meal. If more children are hungry because they lose AFDC eligibility and their food stamp benefits decrease, we can expect more pressure on supportive nutrition programs such as school lunch and WIC.

Chapter 9

Child Protection

Expenditures to care for abused and neglected children increased 26% from 1990 to 1995, as the number of child abuse victims climbed. Missouri has been creative in its financing of child protection services, maximizing federal dollars and investing them in innovative programming. Stagnant administrative expenditures reflect stresses felt by caseworkers, including low wages and high caseloads. While it is difficult to determine the total expenditures on child abuse prevention, they appear to be declining and are minor compared to treatment services where abuse has already occurred or is likely to occur. Missouri's child protection expenditures per poor person were below the national average. Child protection entitlements appear safe from federal changes, but the increasing number of poor children will put pressure on an already overburdened system.

Missouri's child protection system serves the most vulnerable children - those who have been abused or neglected by their caregivers. It is a tragedy that the number of "probable cause" (confirmed) child abuse and neglect victims increased 11% between 1991 and 1994. (*Figures 15a and 15b*) Total Missouri expenditures on child protection were more than $131 million in 1995, an increase of 26% from 1990. Federal dollars accounted for approximately half of all child protection expenditures, with the federal share ranging from 28% for prevention to 99% for group homes.

In the past few years, Missouri utilized a reinvestment strategy to maximize its federal dollars. Child protection services often are funded through uncapped federal match programs such as Title IV-A Emergency Assistance and Title IV-E Foster Care and Subsidized Adoption. Missouri retrospectively examined its child protection caseloads and submitted claims for additional federal dollars. These funds were reinvested in alternate programming. During 1993, the peak year for this strategy, $14 million was reinvested into child protection programs.

Missouri has earned a strong national reputation for its innovations in child protective services, such as the recent SB595 pilot program. This pilot, operating in sixteen Missouri counties, uses a family assessment method for less severe incidents of suspected child abuse and neglect, instead of the traditional investigative approach. Division of Family Services workers are encouraged to develop stronger ties with community organizations to build resources that strengthen families. The SB595 pilot is in its second year of operation and is being independently evaluated to determine if the goals of protecting children and strengthening families are being met.

Child Protection

Adjusted Totals, in $1,000s

	FY 1990	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	% Change FY 90-94	% Change FY 94-95
General Administration	40,033.6	38,048.8	39,629.7	39,479.8	-1.0%	-0.4%
Training	437.2	628.8	634.4	744.6	45.1%	17.4%
System Reform	0.0	326.6	692.8	963.8		39.1%
Child Abuse Prevention Services	383.6	2,428.2	2,611.6	2,324.4	580.8%	-11.0%
Family Preservation/Family Support	481.2	5,740.5	6,736.5	7,006.4	1299.9%	4.0%
Children's Treatment Services	12,877.2	11,486.5	7,871.4	9,336.3	-38.9%	18.6%
Adoptive Subsidies and Services	9,234.3	14,650.9	15,423.4	16,006.2	67.0%	3.8%
Alternative Care	40,239.1	43,659.7	48,683.4	55,228.6	21.0%	13.4%
Total Child Welfare	**103,686.2**	**116,970.0**	**122,283.2**	**131,090.1**	**17.9%**	**7.2%**

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Figure 15a

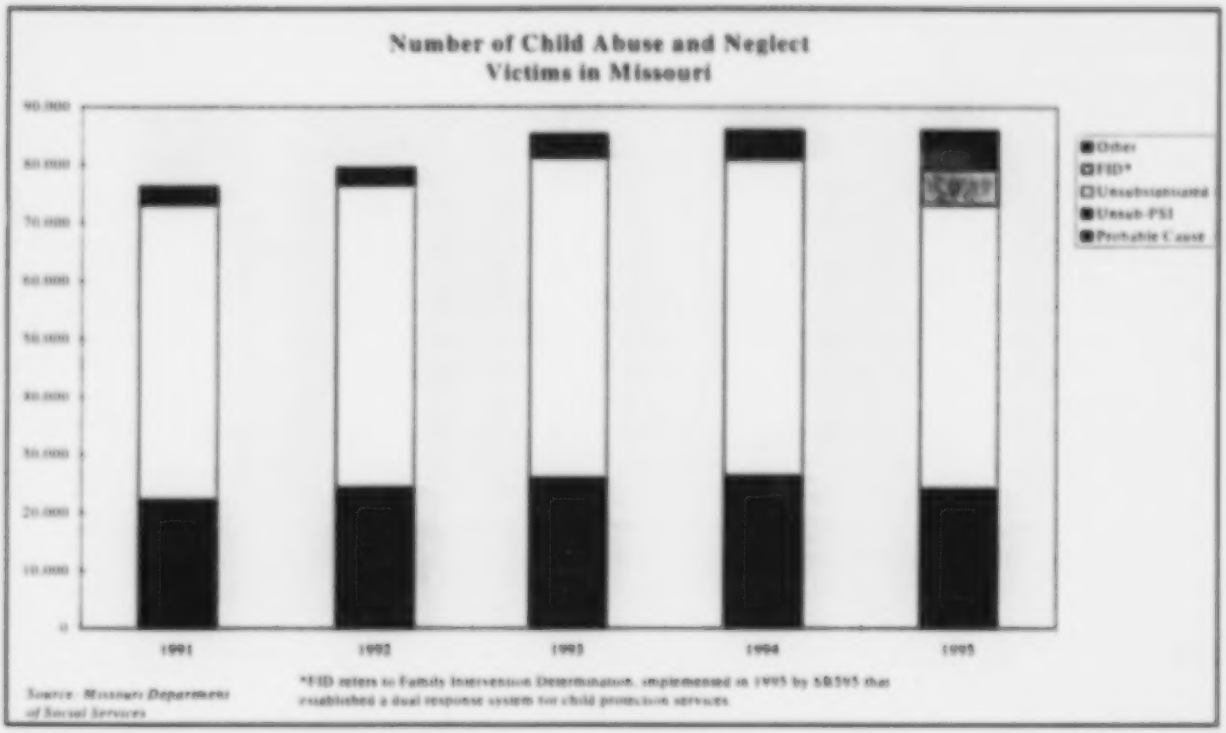


Figure 15b

Number of Child Abuse and Neglect Victims in Missouri					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Probable Cause	17,090	17,410	18,502	18,955	17,484
Unsubstantiated-Preventive Services Indicated (Unsub-PSI)	5,139	6,917	7,453	7,428	6,658
Unsubstantiated	50,927	52,127	55,251	54,579	48,982
Family Intervention Determination (FID)	0	0	0	0	6,166
Other	3,100	3,033	4,122	5,013	6,651

Figure 16

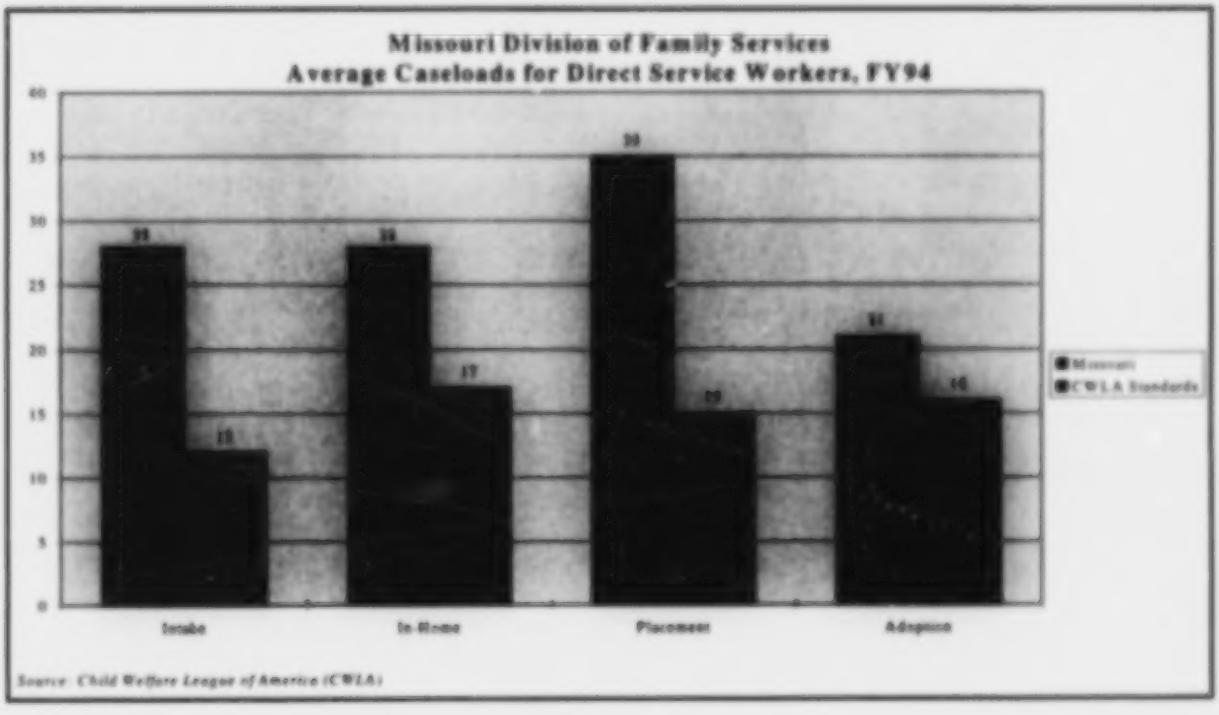
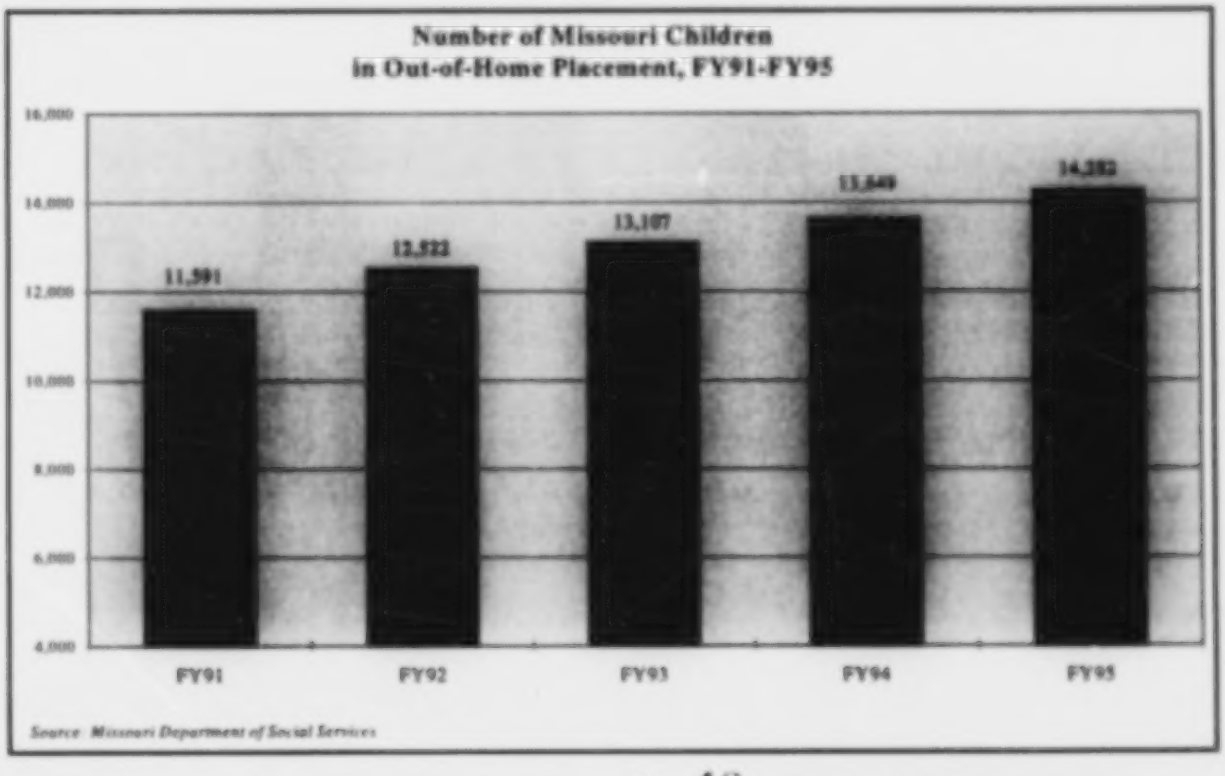


Figure 17



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Administration and Training

Expenditures on child protection administration, which include Division of Family Services caseworker salaries, decreased 1.3% between 1990 and 1995. Missouri's case workers do not have an easy task. The annual salary for an entry level child services worker is $19,932 -comparable to the salary of a beginning laundry manager, locksmith or heavy equipment operator, and 6% lower than the salary for a refrigerator mechanic, seed and feed inspector or animal health enforcement officer. Yet we ask these workers to make critical, life and death decisions every day and castigate them when they are not infallible. Their caseloads are high. The average caseloads in Missouri far exceed Child Welfare League of America standards. (*Figure 16*)

Training expenditures, while small, have increased 70% since 1990. Federal funds have become increasingly important in this area and now comprise 88% of the $745,000 expenditure.

Child Abuse Prevention Services

It is difficult to document the exact amount spent on child abuse prevention. Some of the children's services casework and children's treatment services expenditures can be considered prevention, although probably not primary prevention. The $2.3 million included in this report is made up of two different funding streams - federal Child Abuse and Neglect grants and the state Children's Trust Fund. Both streams increased between 1993 and 1994, but decreased in 1995. Missouri, like most states, spends much more on back-end crisis services where abuse is already happening or is likely to occur than on front-end prevention programs.

Family Preservation Services

Missouri was one of the Family Preservation Services (FPS) pioneer states and one of the first to bring FPS statewide. More than 4,800 children were served in Family Preservation and Families First programs run by the Departments of Social Services and Mental Health in 1995. FPS have grown since 1993 primarily because of the passage of federal legislation, and are now almost 60% federally funded. Family Preservation Services have become an increasingly popular target for child protection critics.

Children's Treatment Services

Children's Treatment Services (CTS) funds are used to purchase a variety of services for families and children who have been identified as abused or neglected, or at risk for abuse and neglect. These services include family therapy, individual and group counseling, home-based services, transportation, day care, crisis nursery, family reunification, crisis intervention and others. The services are all purchased from third party providers. There is no comprehensive record of the number of children who received CTS or the types of services they received. CTS funding decreased by almost 40% between 1990 and 1994. These services to children continued, but were billed to Medicaid instead of to CTS, in order to draw down more federal dollars. The state spent more than $9 million on CTS in 1995.

Alternative Care

In the most serious abuse and neglect cases, where the safety of the child can no longer be assured, an out-of-home placement is made. The number of children in out-of-home care has increased 23% since 1991. (*Figure 17*) In 1995, more than 14,000 children lived in foster homes, group homes or residential facilities. Total alternative care expenditures increased by 37% between 1990 and 1995, to $55 million. Missouri spent $3,867 per child in alternative care in 1995.

More than half (54%) of the children entering out-of-home care are placed in a foster home. Foster care expenditures have increased 68% between 1990 and 1995, to more than $24 million.

Seventeen percent of children entering alternative care are placed in group homes and residential care. Residential care expenditures, at $29 million, have increased 17% between 1990 and 1995, and the federal share during the same period jumped from 9% to 41%.

Adoption Subsidies and Services

Of the total alternative care population, 1,281 children were available for adoption during 1995. Forty-two percent of these children (538) were adopted. The adoption subsidy program for families adopting special needs children includes monthly maintenance payments, Medicaid coverage, special medical payments and on-going services as needed. Expenditures on adoption subsidies increased 73% between 1990 and 1995, to $16 million, with the federal share increasing from 32% to 40%.

How Do Missouri's Child Protection Programs Measure Up?

Missouri's expenditures on foster care per poor person increased 82% between 1985 and 1992, but at $41 they remain 24% below the national average. Adoption expenditures of $5 per poor person and child protection expenditures of $2 per poor person were only slightly below the national average. (*Figure 8*) Altogether, spending on child protection services cost the average taxpayer approximately $16 a year in state taxes.

Impact of Federal Welfare Law

When the Contract with America was first discussed in late 1994, its proponents suggested that the children of parents who were denied welfare benefits under new time limits and other constraints would be placed in a modern network of orphanages if the parents could no longer care for them. At one point, federal legislation that block granted almost all child protection entitlement services was proposed. However, block grant proponents soon learned that Americans do not feel comfortable with the idea of putting abused and neglected children further at risk - or splitting up families simply because they are poor. At this point, foster care maintenance and adoption assistance will continue as entitlement programs. The increasing number of poor children will put more pressure on an already overburdened child protection system. Prevention dollars, already minimal, will likely become more scarce as resources continue to be directed to those most in need and in crisis. Missouri's Caring Communities program will slowly expand, but advocates and others will demand accountability and documentation of its successes as funding for services becomes scarce.

Chapter 10

Early Childhood Care and Education

Missouri's child care landscape has changed dramatically since 1990. New federal matching child care programs assist families in the FUTURES program, families exiting welfare and families at-risk of turning to welfare because of child care costs. Missouri's welfare-related child care expenditures are below the national average. The federal welfare law will put enormous pressure on a child care system that is already unable to meet the need of all low-income families.

Missouri's Parents as Teachers program is a national model for home-based early childhood education and represents an area in which the state has made a strong commitment to children.

Two-thirds of Missouri's women with children under the age of six are in the workforce; the majority of these children need safe, affordable, quality child care. But child care that meets these standards is rare and expensive; low-income families pay almost 25% of their annual income for child care. The average cost of full-time day care for one infant at a child care center, according to a Department of Social Services 1994 survey, was $119.50 per week, 70% of the weekly income for a full-time minimum wage worker. The cost to care for a preschooler is $88 per week, 52% of the same low-income worker's budget. Subsidized child care programs maintain these families in the workforce.

Early education programs are key components of school readiness among young children. Poor children who receive Head Start services are more likely to succeed in their early school-age years. The Parents as Teachers program, which provides parent education and screening services for all children through age five, has been linked to educational achievement as well.

Missouri spent $132 million on early childhood education and child care programs in 1995, more than double the amount spent in 1990. Much of this increase is attributed to the initiation of several federal child care programs for low-income families.

Welfare-Related Child Care and Child Care for Low-Income Families

In 1990, Missouri's only subsidized child care program was Income Maintenance/Income Eligible (IM/IE), which assisted AFDC parents who were working, in job training or incapacitated, as well as low-income working parents not on AFDC. This program was 90% state funded. Total expenditures in 1990 were $15.7 million.

The financing of child care services expanded with the addition of new federal programs in the ensuing years. In 1990, child care services began to be provided to FUTURES participants. That same year, the Transitional Child Care program, providing one year of child care assistance to parents who were exiting AFDC, began operation. The following year, two new programs began providing services to Missouri families: the At-Risk program, for low-income working families who were at risk of entering AFDC because of child care costs, and

Early Childhood Care and Education

Adjusted Totals, in $1,000s

	FY 1990	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	% Change FY 90-94	% Change FY 94-95
Welfare-Related Child Care	15,686.8	31,189.2	36,863.8	41,627.6	135.0%	12.9%
Social Services Block Grant Child Care	0.0	92.5	417.4	929.9		122.8%
Head Start	30,649.0	48,200.9	57,525.3	56,639.2	87.7%	-1.5%
Child Care Development Block Grant	0.0	17,218.2	16,660.1	16,872.1		1.3%
Parents As Teachers	12,588.0	14,342.7	14,408.9	16,030.9	14.5%	11.3%
Total Early Childhood Care & Education	**58,923.8**	**111,043.5**	**125,875.5**	**132,099.7**	**113.6%**	**4.9%**

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the Child Care and Development Block Grant program (CCDBG), for low-income working parents with annual incomes below $20,000. All of these programs had a much higher federal match rate than IM/IE and were thus more attractive for the state to operate. However, all four of these programs allowed families the choice of either a licensed or unlicensed child care provider, leaving the issue of child safety and quality outside of state oversight.

Missouri spent $41.6 million in 1995 on FUTURES, Transitional and At-Risk child care, an increase of 33% between 1993 and 1995. These programs received more than half of their funding from federal sources. The CCDBG, which also includes a designated portion of dollars for quality improvements such as resource and referral systems, is 100% federally funded. Expenditures for this program have decreased by 2% in real dollars between 1993 and 1995.

More than 37,000 children were served by FUTURES, Transitional and At-Risk programs in 1995. Another 10,000 were served through direct subsidies in the CCDBG. Yet the state maintains a waiting list of more than 6,000 children, primarily for the At-Risk and CCDBG programs.

Head Start

Missouri's Head Start program served 14,700 children in 1995. Expenditures flow directly from the federal government to sites and are not reflected in Missouri's annual budget. Expenditures increased by 88% between 1990 and 1994 because of federal legislation that expanded the program, but decreased slightly between 1994 and 1995. The current level of spending is $56.6 million. According to the *KIDS COUNT in Missouri 1996 Report*, funding is sufficient for approximately 44% of all three and four year-old eligible children to attend Head Start.

Parents as Teachers

Parents as Teachers (PAT), a national program developed in Missouri, provides parent education and screening for developmental delays in young children through all public school districts. State general revenue expenditures on the program have increased by 27% in real dollars between 1990 and 1995, to a current level of $16 million. In 1995, 132,000 families were served in home visits and parent classes, and 127,000 children were screened. Despite increased funding, many districts maintain waiting lists for families who want to participate in Parents as Teachers. Advocates have expressed concern that PAT needs to do more to target its services to low-income families.

How Do Missouri's Child Care Programs Measure Up?

Missouri spends $6.30 per poor person on FUTURES and Transitional child care, 28% below the national average of $8.70. Missouri's expenditures on At-Risk child care were 19% below the national average. (*Figure 8*) Total child care expenditures cost the middle-income taxpayer approximately $4 per year in state taxes.

Impact of Federal Welfare Law

At times during the recent federal debate, there appeared to be bipartisan support for child care and agreement that child care is a necessary component of a welfare system that encourages rather than discourages work. However, the welfare law ends the entitlement status of FUTURES, At-Risk and Transitional child care, and the resulting child care block grant provides funds that will be $1.8 billion short of estimated need if states satisfy their work requirements of the law. How will Missouri fill the gap between the demand for care and insufficient federal funds available?

Wisconsin is seeking approval of a welfare waiver that would create a new level of "provisional" child care to be reimbursed at a lower level than licensed care, making it more attractive to low-income families. Missouri already allows its subsidies to be used in unlicensed homes and centers and retains the dubious status of being one of only several states that exempts religious-affiliated child care facilities from licensing. No information is yet available on the state's new regulatory process, instituted in 1995, that mandates health and safety inspections of license-exempt facilities. Will Missouri child care quality be further eroded by fiscal constraints? Will the increased demand for child care for children of cash assistance recipients who are in job training or placement take resources away from child care for working poor families?

Chapter 11

Youth Development

Expenditures for youth employment programs decreased between 1990 and 1995. Job training services will be essential under the provisions of the welfare law; however, youth employment programs were targets for federal cuts in the recent budget battle in Washington. More information is needed about "youth development" programs in Missouri from diverse sources such as parks and recreation departments and public libraries.

The phrase "youth development" has many meanings; in this report it refers to programs that provide youth with activities that prepare them for adulthood and prevent risky behavior such as early sexual activity or delinquency. According to the national *KIDS COUNT 1996 Data Book*, 10% of Missouri's 16 to 19 year olds are not in school or in the labor force. These youth are at high risk for dangerous behavior and can benefit from constructive activities and job training.

This section, more than any other, is incomplete. While we have some information from the Departments of Economic Development, Public Safety and Elementary and Secondary Education, there are other state and local agencies, such as parks and recreation and local libraries, that provide youth development services. It may be that this category, more than the others, is considered the province of private non-profit organizations such as the YMCA or Scouts. The traditional role of government has been to provide critical services, and youth development is a prevention and investment function that has not been a high public priority.

Juvenile Delinquency Prevention

The sole source of delinquency prevention funding included in this report is the Federal Title V Delinquency and Youth Violence Prevention Program Grant, administered by the Department of Public Safety. Grants are made to cities or counties to implement community-based programs such as mentoring, family support, tutoring, latchkey, night hoops and counseling. In 1995, the cities of St. Louis, East Prairie and Springfield, and the counties of Buchanan and Callaway, were funded. Total expenditures were $366,000, an increase of 47% from 1994.

Youth Development

Adjusted Totals, in $1,000s

	FY 1990	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	% Change FY 90-94	% Change FY 94-95
Delinquency Prevention Programs	N/A	N/A	248.7	366.0		47.2%
Youth Employment Programs	58,121.8	55,781.8	55,072.7	47,228.3	-5.2%	-14.2%
Total Youth Development	**58,121.8**	**55,781.8**	**55,321.4**	**47,594.3**	**-4.8%**	**-14.0%**

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Employment Programs

Youth Employment Programs are provided by Department of Economic Development, through Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) programs, and by Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, through secondary vocational education programs. Expenditures for these programs decreased by 19% from 1990 to 1995. Part of this decrease is because JTPA private providers have up to three years to spend their grants and have not fully expended their 1995 allocations. However, given the need for services, the question arises, why isn't the money spent more efficiently? Youth employment programs served more than 61,000 children in 1995, with an additional 9,300 served in summer jobs programs.

Impact of Federal Welfare Law

The summer jobs program was almost eliminated in federal budget debates for 1996; the program survived, with cutbacks of almost 30%, but the sentiment remains in Washington that summer jobs programs are wasteful and do not prepare youth for future employment. Job training programs in general are coming under fire for not being effective. As more teens become ineligible for cash assistance because of welfare eligibility restrictions, they will need assistance to find and maintain jobs, and these programs will become critical.

Chapter 12

Juvenile Justice

Based on the limited information available for this report, Missouri's juvenile justice expenditures increased by 44% from 1990 to 1995. Expenditures are not available for the state's 45 juvenile and family courts. Expenditures for Division of Youth Services (DYS) grew to accommodate the increasing number of youth who were committed to DYS custody. The strategy of recent state and federal juvenile justice legislation is to increase incarceration of youthful offenders and certification of youth as adults. Federal funds may become readily available for construction of prisons and DYS beds, but prevention funding will become more scarce.

The juvenile justice system is responsible for treating and rehabilitating youth who have committed crimes. Youth crime has received a great deal of media and political attention, with the legislative focus on stricter penalties for youth who commit serious crimes or who are repeat offenders. Less emphasis has been placed on the prevention of delinquency and on treatment services for youth and their families.

The juvenile justice expenditures in this report reflect only a portion of the total amount spent in Missouri. The limited information we have on juvenile justice expenditures indicates that a total of $25.5 million was spent in 1995, an increase of 44% from 1990. These expenditures do not include juvenile or family court operations, which are locally-based. In 1994, 62,726 status offense and law violation referrals were made to Missouri's 45 juvenile or family courts. The courts are required to report the number of referrals and their dispositions, but because a child may be referred multiple times during the year or for multiple offenses, it is neither possible to determine an exact count of children served nor the total amount spent by the court system.

Referral trends can provide clues to expenditure changes. Referrals for law violations and status offenses increased by 19% between 1990 and 1994, implying that expenditures grew as well. (*Figure 18*)

Federal Juvenile Justice Funds

The Department of Public Safety administers federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act grant programs. Missouri provides a small amount of matching general revenue as administrative cost. These grants are awarded in five areas: minority youth, delinquency prevention, serious and violent juvenile offenders, juvenile female offenders gender-specific programming and training/technical assistance. Grant recipients may be juvenile courts, non-profit organizations or schools.

Juvenile Justice

Adjusted Totals, in $1,000s

	FY 1990	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	% Change FY 90-94	% Change FY 94-95
Juvenile Justice Programs	1,061.9	993.9	995.2	1,164.0	-6.3%	17.0%
Juvenile Court Diversion Program	730.5	438.3	530.5	536.9	-27.4%	1.2%
Division of Youth Services Residential	14,103.9	15,736.9	16,028.9	17,217.1	13.6%	7.4%
Division of Youth Services Community Care	1,841.9	3,248.5	3,948.1	6,598.0	114.3%	67.1%
Total Juvenile Justice	**17,738.2**	**20,417.6**	**21,502.7**	**25,516.0**	**21.2%**	**18.7%**

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Figure 18

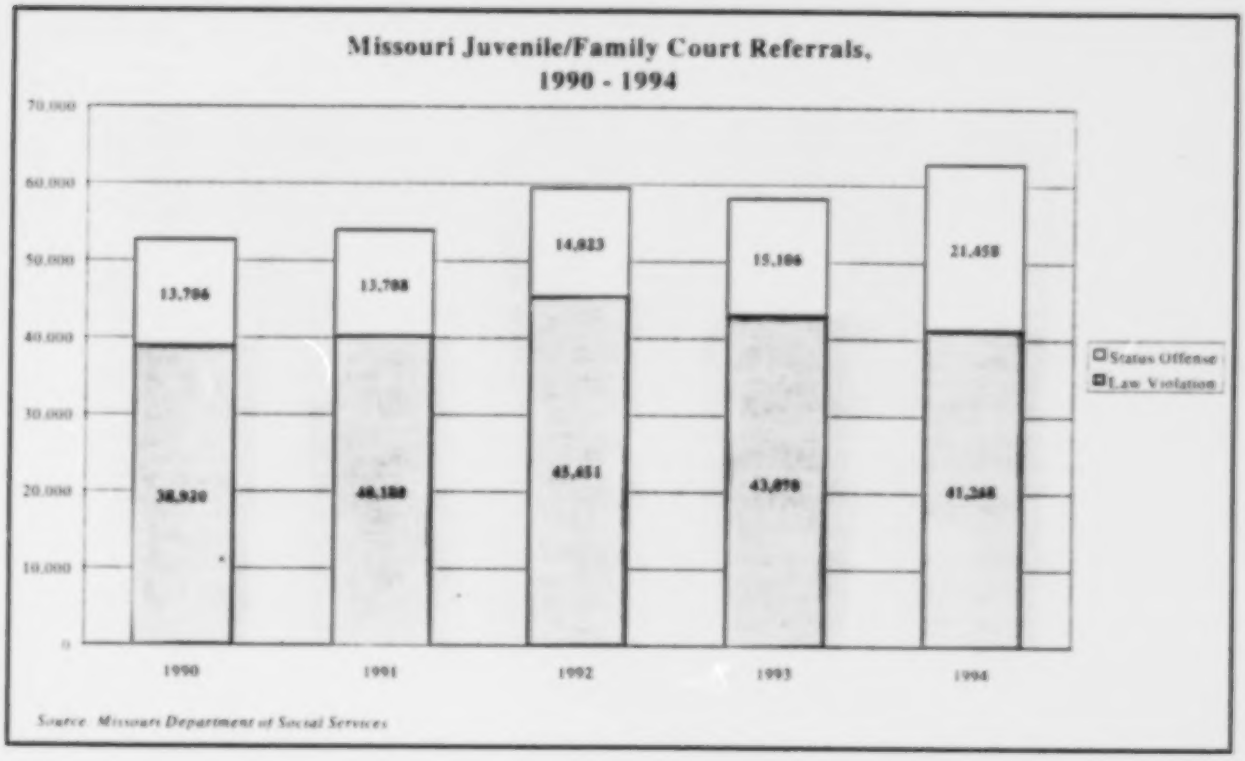
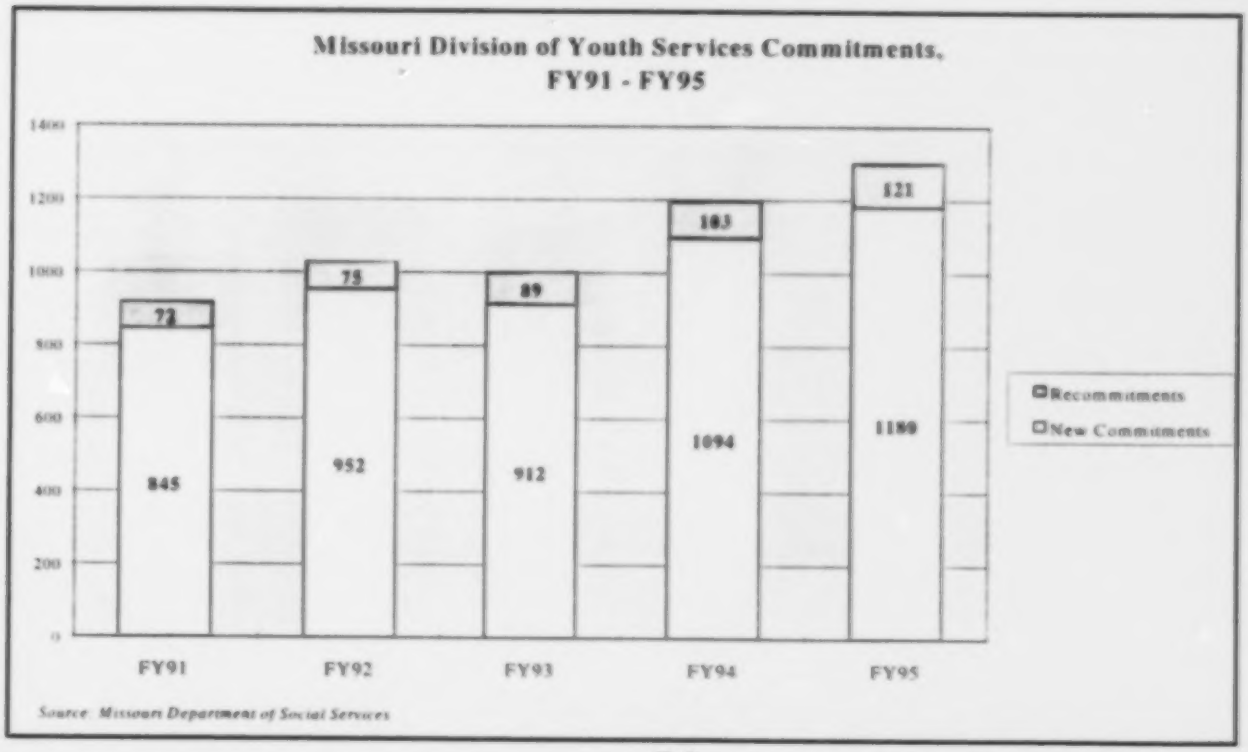


Figure 19



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Funding for this federal grant decreased 6% between 1990 and 1994, but increased 17% in 1995, to $1.2 million.

Division of Youth Services

The Division of Youth Services (DYS) was created in 1974 to maintain custody of certain juvenile offenders who are referred by the courts. Until the passage of the juvenile crime law in 1995, only youth ages 12 through 17 could be in DYS custody; as of September 1995, younger children can be committed and youth older than 18 can be held in DYS custody until their 21st birthday.

Commitments to DYS increased 42% between 1991 and 1995. (*Figure 19*) In 1995, 1,301 youth were committed, with the majority (82%) placed directly into residential programs and the remainder provided community care services such as day treatment, family preservation, foster care, mentor services and community reparation.

Total DYS expenditures in 1995 were $24 million. Expenditures on residential and community care services increased between 1990 and 1995, driven in part by the growing caseload. The residential program increased by 22%, while the community care program grew substantially by 258%. Part of this growth was due to the implementation of case management services for all DYS youth, which are included in the community based expenditures.

A small amount of DYS funding is used for the Juvenile Court Diversion program, which awards grants to courts to divert less serious offenders from DYS placement. These funds decreased sharply between 1990 and 1993, but increased 22% between 1993 and 1995, to $537,000. These programs reportedly prevented 691 youth from being placed in DYS custody in 1995.

Federal dollars have become more important to Division of Youth Services, as the federal share increased from 24% in 1990 to almost 40% in 1995.

The current length of stay in DYS is ten months for residential care and four months for community care. While there is general agreement that this is too short to be effective, youth are often discharged to provide an open bed for other incoming offenders. In 1995, a bond issue was passed that provided for the construction of 180 additional residential care beds.

Children in Adult Prisons—A Growing Concern

In 1994, 324 juvenile court referrals were dismissed from the juvenile courts to allow certification to adult court. This number does not include referrals from Jackson County because of reporting problems. Prior to September 1995, the minimum age for certification was 14. The juvenile crime law of 1995 lowered that age to 12. Youth who commit certain serious offenses such as murder or first degree assault, and youth who commit three felonies can now be certified at any age.

In many cases, certification as an adult does not result in a conviction or incarceration, but the number of youth held in adult prisons is likely to grow as a result of the new juvenile crime law. In 1995, seven youth were placed in adult prisons. Expenditures cannot be broken out for these few youths, but Department of Corrections reports that the cost per person for 1995 was $10,286, leading to an estimate of $72,100 spent on these youth.

Impact of Federal Welfare Law

Juvenile justice funds are not directly impacted by the federal welfare law, but pressure will be exerted on the juvenile justice system if more children fall into poverty. According to the Center for Disease Control, personal and neighborhood income are the strongest predictors of violent crime. Treatment facilities and prisons will likely receive more funding, but Department of Social Services budget constraints could limit the amount of supportive or community care services available.

The Violent Youth Predator Act (H.R. 3565) is currently pending in Washington. This bill would provide for easier certification of children as adults, placement of youthful offenders in adult jails and minimum sentences for certain crimes. It would also eliminate the Office of Juvenile Justice Delin-

quency Prevention and would provide no funding for prevention services. This type of legislation, if passed, will certainly increase the demand for institutional beds to house delinquent youth.

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Data Appendix

The following pages contain the expenditure, services and needs data collected by the Children's Budget Watch Project. Dollar amounts are shown in $1,000s; adjusted figures represent 1995 dollars.

The sources for the information are:

ACF/DHHS
U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children & Families

CTF
Missouri Children's Trust Fund

DED
Missouri Department of Economic Development

DESE
Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education

DFS
Missouri Department of Social Services, Division of Family Services

DLIR
Missouri Department of Labor & Industrial Relations

DMH
Missouri Department of Mental Health

DOC
Missouri Department of Corrections

DOH
Missouri Department of Health

DPS
Missouri Department of Public Safety

DSS
Missouri Department of Social Services

DYS
Missouri Department of Social Services, Division of Youth Services

HUD
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

MJJA
Missouri Juvenile Justice Association

NASBO
National Association of State Budget Officers

OCSE
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child Support Enforcement

USDA
U.S. Department of Agriculture

INCOME SUPPORT

Dollar amounts are shown in $1,000's, adjusted figures represent 1995 dollars

1.169478528 1.056094183 1.027628032 1

Indicator Name	FY 1990 Total $	FY 1990 State, Fed $	FY 1993 Total $	FY 1993 State, Fed $	FY 1994 Total $	FY 1994 State, Fed $	FY 1995 Total $	FY 1995 State, Fed $	% change (FY 90-94)	% change (FY94-95)	Source	Comments
1. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)												
State		88,366.7		111,740.7		113,251.3		112,122.3	28.2%	-1.0%	DSS	
Federal		134,584.5		169,261.9		172,806.0		167,187.7	28.4%	-3.3%		
Total	222,951.2		281,002.6		286,057.3		279,310.0		28.3%	-2.4%		
Federal Share	**60.4%**		**60.2%**		**60.4%**		**59.9%**		**0.1%**	**-0.9%**		
Adjusted State		*103,343.0*		*118,008.7*		*116,380.2*		*112,122.3*	12.6%	-3.7%		
Adjusted Federal		*157,393.7*		*178,756.5*		*177,580.3*		*167,187.7*	12.8%	-5.9%		
Adjusted Total	*260,736.6*		*296,765.2*		*293,960.5*		*279,310.0*		12.7%	-5.0%		
2. Welfare-related work/training (FUTURES)												
State		-		4,089.7		5,502.8		6,539.8				
Federal		-		7,144.8		7,556.9		11,055.1		10.8%	DSS	Did not begin until FY 91
Total	-		11,234.5		13,059.7		17,594.9			46.3%		
Federal Share	-		**63.6%**		**57.9%**		**62.8%**			34.7%		
Adjusted State		-		*4,319.1*		*5,654.8*		*6,539.8*		**8.6%**		
Adjusted Federal		-		*7,545.6*		*7,765.7*		*11,055.1*		15.6%		
Adjusted Total	-		*11,864.7*		*13,420.5*		*17,594.9*			42.4%		
3. Child Support										31.1%		
State		3,693.4		67.9		1,868.5		-	-49.4%	-100.0%	DSS	
Federal		27,877.9		44,935.7		48,467.1		51,074.8	73.9%	5.4%		
Other		3.4		6,192.1		5,670.5		10,973.1	166679.4%	93.5%	Note A	
Total	31,574.7		51,195.7		56,006.1		62,047.9		77.4%	10.8%		
Federal Share	**88.3%**		**87.8%**		**86.5%**		**82.3%**		-2.0%	-4.9%		
Adjusted State		*4,319.4*		*71.7*		*1,920.1*		-	-55.5%	-100.0%		
Adjusted Federal		*32,602.6*		*47,456.3*		*49,806.2*		*51,074.8*	52.8%	2.5%		
Adjusted Other		*4.0*		*6,539.4*		*5,827.2*		*10,973.1*	146450.1%	88.3%		
Adjusted Total	*36,925.9*		*54,067.5*		*57,553.4*		*62,047.9*		55.9%	7.8%		

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4. Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)												
State		-		-		-		-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		
Federal		150,789.0		292,282.0		413,645.0		N/A	174.3%	#VALUE!		
Total	150,789.0		292,282.0		413,645.0		-		174.3%	-100.0%		
Federal Share	**100.0%**		**100.0%**		**100.0%**		-		**0.0%**	**-100.0%**		
Adjusted State		-		-		-		-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		
Adjusted Federal		*176,344.5*		*308,677.3*		*425,073.2*		-	*141.0%*	*-100.0%*		
Adjusted Total	*176,344.5*		*308,677.3*		*425,073.2*		-		*141.0%*	*-100.0%*		
5. Food Stamp Program												
State												
Federal		295,452.2		466,497.6		480,515.6		488,240.8	62.6%	1.6%	DSS	100% Federal
Total	295,452.2		466,497.6		480,515.6		488,240.8		62.6%	1.6%		
Federal Share	**100.0%**		**100.0%**		**100.0%**		**100.0%**		**0.0%**	**0.0%**		
Adjusted State		-		-		-		-				
Adjusted Federal		*345,525.0*		*492,665.4*		*493,791.3*		*488,240.8*	*42.9%*	*-1.1%*		
Adjusted Total	*345,525.0*		*492,665.4*		*493,791.3*		*488,240.8*		*42.9%*	*-1.1%*		
TOTAL INCOME SUPPORT												
State		92,060.1		115,898.3		120,622.6		118,662.1	*31.0%*	*-1.6%*		
Federal		457,914.6		687,840.0		709,345.6		717,558.4	*54.9%*	*1.2%*		
Other		3.4		6,192.1		5,670.5		10,973.1	*166679.4%*	*93.5%*		
Total	549,978.1		809,930.4		835,638.7		847,193.6		*51.9%*	*1.4%*		
Federal Share	**83.3%**		**84.9%**		**84.9%**		**84.7%**		**2.0%**	**-0.2%**		
Adjusted State		*107,662.5*		*122,399.5*		*123,955.2*		*118,662.1*	*15.1%*	*-4.3%*		
Adjusted Federal		*535,521.3*		*726,423.8*		*728,943.4*		*717,558.4*	*36.1%*	*-1.6%*		
Adjusted Other		*4.0*		*6,539.4*		*5,827.2*		*10,973.1*	*146450.1%*	*88.3%*		
Adjusted Total	*643,187.6*		*855,362.8*		*858,725.8*		*847,193.6*		*33.5%*	*-1.3%*		

Notes

A. Child support "Other" expenditures are from Child Support Collection Fund. Used in lieu of state funds for federal match. $50 pass through to AFDC recipients.

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ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Dollar amounts are shown in $1,000's, adjusted figures represent 1995 dollars

	1.169478528		1.056094183		1.027628032		1					
	FY 1990		FY 1993		FY 1994		FY 1995					
Indicator Name	Total $	State, Fed $	Total $	State, Fed $	Total $	State, Fed $	Total $	State, Fed $	% change (FY 90-94)	% change (FY94-95)	Source	Comments
1. K-12 Education Spending												
State		3,615,580.0		4,210,684.5		4,452,697.4		4,765,936.9	23.2%	7.0%	DESE	B & C
Federal		230,781.7		268,767.1		284,214.7		304,208.7	23.2%	7.0%		
Total	3,846,361.7		4,479,451.6		4,736,912.1		5,070,145.6		23.2%	7.0%		
Federal Share	0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1		**0.0%**	**0.0%**		
Adjusted State		*4,228,343.2*		*4,446,879.4*		*4,575,716.7*		*4,765,936.9*	8.2%	4.2%		
Adjusted Federal		*269,894.2*		*283,843.4*		*292,067.0*		*304,208.7*	8.2%	4.2%		
Adjusted Total	*4,498,237.4*		*4,730,722.8*		*4,867,783.7*		*5,070,145.6*		8.2%	4.2%		
2. Special Education												
State		241,302.9		299,968.5		329,290.6		356,101.0	36.5%	8.1%	DESE	C, D
Federal		32,291.7		42,460.3		46,592.4		50,385.9	44.3%	8.1%		
Total	273,594.6		342,428.8		375,883.0		406,486.9		37.4%	8.1%		
Federal Share	**11.8%**		**12.4%**		**12.4%**		**12.4%**		**5.0%**	**0.0%**		
Adjusted State		*282,198.6*		*316,795.0*		*338,388.3*		*356,101.0*	19.9%	5.2%		
Adjusted Federal		*37,764.4*		*44,842.1*		*47,879.7*		*50,385.9*	26.8%	5.2%		
Adjusted Total	*319,963.0*		*361,637.1*		*386,267.9*		*406,486.9*		20.7%	5.2%		
3. Chapter 1												
State		-		-		-		-			DESE	
Federal		60,142.1		87,182.9		96,302.7		100,658.3	60.1%	4.5%		
Total	60,142.1		87,182.9		96,302.7		100,658.3		60.1%	4.5%		
Federal Share	**100.0%**		**100.0%**		**100.0%**		**100.0%**		**0.0%**	**0.0%**		
Adjusted State		-		-		-		-				
Adjusted Federal		*70,334.9*		*92,073.4*		*98,963.4*		*100,658.3*	40.7%	1.7%		
Adjusted Total	*70,334.9*		*92,073.4*		*98,963.4*		*100,658.3*		40.7%	1.7%		
TOTAL EDUCATIONAL SPENDING												
State		3,856,882.9		4,510,653.0		4,781,988.0		5,122,037.9	24.0%	7.1%		
Federal		323,215.5		398,410.3		427,109.8		455,252.9	32.1%	6.6%		
Total	4,180,098.4		4,909,063.3		5,209,097.8		5,577,290.8		24.6%	7.1%		
Federal Share	**7.7%**		**8.1%**		**8.2%**		**8.2%**		**6.8%**	**-0.4%**		
Adjusted State		*4,510,541.7*		*4,761,674.4*		*4,914,104.9*		*5,122,037.9*	8.9%	4.2%		
Adjusted Federal		*337,993.6*		*420,758.6*		*438,930.0*		*455,252.9*	16.1%	3.7%		
Adjusted Total	*4,848,535.3*		*5,184,433.2*		*5,353,034.9*		*5,577,290.8*		9.5%	4.2%		

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4. Per Pupil expenditures												
4a. median expenditures per pupil	3,393		3,491		3,738		3,943		10.2%	5.5%	DESE	
4b. average expenditures per pupil	3,982		4,284		4,669		4,917		17.3%	5.3%	DESE	
4c. Expenditures per pupil in the districts with the 5 highest and 5 lowest per pupil expenditures												
Highest							10,308				DESE	
2nd Highest							9,055					
3rd Highest							8,934					
4th Highest							8,488					
5th Highest							8,161					
5th Lowest							2,960					
4th Lowest							2,924					
3rd Lowest							2,898					
2nd Lowest							2,896					
Lowest							2,871					

Notes

B. From Annual Secretary of the Board Report. Federal assumed to be 6% of total based on 6% of receipts.

C. State dollars include state and local.

D. Federal from DESE appropriation file. Except FY95 based on same percentages as FY 94.

Dollar amounts are shown in $1,000's, adjusted figures represent 1995 dollars

	1.169478528		1.056094183		1.027628032		1					
	FY 1990		FY 1993		FY 1994		FY 1995					
Indicator Name	Total $	State, Fed $	Total $	State, Fed $	Total $	State, Fed $	Total $	State, Fed $	% change (FY 90-94)	% change (FY94-95)	Source	Comments
1. Total Medicaid Expenditures												
State		64,414.9		104,432.3		130,743.8		156,232.9	103.0%	19.5%	DSS	
Federal		94,164.3		159,352.3		200,672.7		234,838.1	113.1%	17.0%		
Total	158,579.2		263,784.6		331,416.5		391,071.0		109.0%	18.0%		
Federal Share	**59.4%**		**60.4%**		**60.6%**		**60.1%**		**2.0%**	**-0.8%**		
Adjusted State		*75,331.8*		*110,290.4*		*134,356.0*		*156,232.9*	*78.4%*	*16.3%*		
Adjusted Federal		*110,123.2*		*168,291.0*		*206,216.9*		*234,838.1*	*87.3%*	*13.9%*		
Adjusted Total	*185,455.0*		*278,581.4*		*340,572.9*		*391,071.0*		*83.6%*	*14.8%*		
1a. Expenditures on Medicaid (Child Welfare)												
State		4,916.9		1,474.0		1,664.9		1,326.5	-66.1%	-20.3%	DSS	
Federal		7,187.7		2,249.1		2,555.5		1,994.0	-64.4%	-22.0%		
Total	12,104.6		3,723.1		4,220.4		3,320.5		-65.1%	-21.3%		
Federal Share	**59.4%**		**60.4%**		**60.6%**		**60.1%**		**2.0%**	**-0.8%**		
Adjusted State		*5,750.2*		*1,556.7*		*1,710.9*		*1,326.5*	*-70.2%*	*-22.5%*		
Adjusted Federal		*8,405.9*		*2,375.3*		*2,626.1*		*1,994.0*	*-68.8%*	*-24.1%*		
Adjusted Total	*14,156.1*		*3,931.9*		*4,337.0*		*3,320.5*		*-69.4%*	*-23.4%*		
1b. Expenditures on Medicaid (Homeless Dependent Neglected)												
State		932.2		6,326.9		7,569.2		8,639.7	712.0%	14.1%	DSS	
Federal		1,362.7		9,654.1		11,617.7		12,986.6	752.5%	11.8%		
Total	2,294.9		15,981.0		19,186.9		21,626.3		736.1%	12.7%		
Federal Share	**59.4%**		**60.4%**		**60.6%**		**60.1%**		**2.0%**	**-0.8%**		
Adjusted State		*1,090.2*		*6,681.8*		*7,778.4*		*8,639.7*	*613.5%*	*11.1%*		
Adjusted Federal		*1,593.7*		*10,195.7*		*11,938.6*		*12,986.6*	*649.1%*	*8.8%*		
Adjusted Total	*2,683.8*		*16,877.4*		*19,717.0*		*21,626.3*		*634.7%*	*9.7%*		
1c. Expenditures on Medicaid (Foster Care and DYS-GR)												
State		1,923.1		3,174.4		4,012.5		5,101.8	108.7%	27.1%	DSS	
Federal		2,811.2		4,843.8		6,158.7		7,668.6	119.1%	24.5%		
Total	4,734.3		8,018.2		10,171.2		12,770.4		114.8%	25.6%		
Federal Share	**59.4%**		**60.4%**		**60.6%**		**60.1%**		**2.0%**	**-0.8%**		
Adjusted State		*2,249.0*		*3,352.5*		*4,123.4*		*5,101.8*	*83.3%*	*23.7%*		
Adjusted Federal		*3,287.7*		*5,115.5*		*6,328.8*		*7,668.6*	*92.5%*	*21.2%*		
Adjusted Total	*5,536.7*		*8,468.0*		*10,452.2*		*12,770.4*		*88.8%*	*22.2%*		

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1d. Expenditures on Medicaid (AFDC)												
State		50,316.7		70,617.0		82,922.0		85,567.6	64.8%	3.2%		Note A
Federal		73,555.1		107,753.8		127,273.2		128,619.2	73.0%	1.1%		
Total	123,871.8		178,370.8		210,195.2		214,186.8		69.7%	1.9%	DSS	
Federal Share	**59.4%**		**60.4%**		**60.6%**		**60.1%**		**2.0%**	**-0.8%**		
Adjusted State		*58,844.3*		*74,578.2*		*85,213.0*		*85,567.6*	*44.8%*	*0.4%*		
Adjusted Federal		*86,021.1*		*113,798.2*		*130,789.5*		*128,619.2*	*52.0%*	*-1.7%*		
Adjusted Total	*144,865.4*		*188,376.4*		*216,002.5*		*214,186.8*		*49.1%*	*-0.8%*		
1e. Expenditures on Medicaid (Medicaid for Children)												
State		6,326.0		22,840.1		34,575.0		55,597.1	*446.6%*	*60.8%*		
Federal		9,247.7		34,851.5		53,067.7		83,569.7	*473.8%*	*57.5%*		
Total	15,573.7		57,691.6		87,642.7		139,166.8		*462.8%*	*58.8%*	DSS	
Federal Share	**59.4%**		**60.4%**		**60.6%**		**60.1%**		**2.0%**	**-0.8%**		
Adjusted State		*7,398.2*		*24,121.3*		*35,530.3*		*55,597.1*	*380.3%*	*56.5%*		
Adjusted Federal		*10,814.9*		*36,806.5*		*54,533.8*		*83,569.7*	*404.2%*	*53.2%*		
Adjusted Total	*18,213.1*		*60,927.8*		*90,064.1*		*139,166.8*		*394.5%*	*54.5%*		
1f. Expenditures on Medicaid (School-based health care)												
State								511.8				
Federal								769.2				
Total	-		-		-		1,281.0				DSS	Note B
Federal Share	-		-		-		**60.1%**					
Adjusted State		-		-		-		*511.8*				
Adjusted Federal		-		-		-		*769.2*				
Adjusted Total	-		-		-		*1,281.0*					
2. Percent of Medicaid Expenditures for Children												
Enter data in this line	17.1%		17.0%		17.9%		18.6%		*4.7%*	*3.9%*	DSS	
3. Medicaid Expenditures as percent of total state budget												
Enter data in this line	11.5%		19.5%		19.3%		19.0%		*67.8%*	*-1.6%*	DSS	
4. Expenditures on Maternal & Child Health Programs												
State		6,957.2		8,907.7		10,401.6		9,177.4	*49.5%*	*-11.8%*	DOH	Includes Family
Federal		9,376.3		11,876.9		13,878.7		12,236.5	*48.0%*	*-11.8%*		Planning
Total	16,333.5		20,784.6		24,280.3		21,413.9		*48.7%*	*-11.8%*		Expenditures
Federal Share	**57.4%**		**57.1%**		**57.2%**		**57.1%**		***-0.4%***	***0.0%***		in #5
Adjusted State		*8,136.3*		*9,407.4*		*10,689.0*		*9,177.4*	*31.4%*	*-14.1%*		
Adjusted Federal		*10,965.4*		*12,543.1*		*14,262.1*		*12,236.5*	*30.1%*	*-14.2%*		
Adjusted Total	*19,101.7*		*21,950.5*		*24,951.1*		*21,413.9*		*30.6%*	*-14.2%*		

8. Expenditures on Maternal & Child Health Family Planning Services												
State		-		-		486.6		1,293.1		165.7%	DOH	
Federal		243.9		1,191.2		1,429.5		1,356.1	486.1%	-5.1%		
Total	243.9		1,191.2		1,916.1		2,649.2		685.6%	38.3%		
Federal Share	**100.0%**		**100.0%**		**74.6%**		**51.2%**		**-25.4%**	**-31.4%**		
Adjusted State		-		-		*500.0*		*1,293.1*		158.6%		
Adjusted Federal		*285.2*		*1,258.0*		*1,469.0*		*1,356.1*	*415.0%*	-7.7%		
Adjusted Total	*285.2*		*1,258.0*		*1,969.0*		*2,649.2*		*590.3%*	*34.5%*		
6. Expenditures on Medicaid Family Planning Services												
State		1,341.7		2,522.8		3,925.7		4,853.8	*192.6%*	*23.6%*	DSS	
Federal		1,961.3		3,849.4		6,025.5		7,295.8	*207.2%*	*21.1%*		
Total	3,303.0		6,372.2		9,951.2		12,149.6		*201.3%*	*22.1%*		
Federal Share	**99.4%**		**60.4%**		**60.6%**		**60.1%**		**2.0%**	**-0.8%**		
Adjusted State		*1,569.1*		*2,664.3*		*4,034.2*		*4,853.8*	*157.1%*	*20.3%*		
Adjusted Federal		*2,293.7*		*4,065.4*		*6,191.9*		*7,295.8*	*170.0%*	*17.8%*		
Adjusted Total	*3,862.8*		*6,729.6*		*10,226.1*		*12,149.6*		*164.7%*	*18.8%*		
7. Expenditures on Part H Early Intervention Programs for Children												
State		307.1		968.9		1,243.4		1,243.4	*304.9%*	*0.0%*	DESE	
Federal		645.1		1,691.3		1,917.2		3,426.6	*197.2%*	*78.7%*		
Total	952.2		2,660.2		3,160.6		4,670.0		*231.9%*	*47.8%*		
Federal Share	**67.7%**		**60.6%**		**60.7%**		**73.4%**		**-48.5%**	**21.6%**		
Adjusted State		*359.1*		*1,023.2*		*1,277.8*		*1,243.4*	*255.8%*	*-2.7%*		
Adjusted Federal		*754.4*		*1,575.0*		*1,970.2*		*3,426.6*	*161.1%*	*73.9%*		
Adjusted Total	*1,113.6*		*2,598.2*		*3,247.9*		*4,670.0*		*191.7%*	*43.8%*		
8. Expenditures on Mental Health Alcohol/Drug Abuse Programs												
State		N/A		2,308.2		1,920.9		2,454.9		*27.8%*		
Federal		N/A		2,313.1		1,568.1		2,003.9		*27.8%*		
Total	N/A		4,621.3		3,489.0		4,458.8			*27.8%*	DMH	
Federal Share	-		**50.1%**		**44.9%**		**44.9%**			**0.0%**		
Adjusted State		-		*2,437.7*		*1,974.0*		*2,454.9*		*24.4%*		
Adjusted Federal		-		*2,442.9*		*1,611.4*		*2,003.9*		*24.4%*		
Adjusted Total	-		*4,880.5*		*3,585.4*		*4,458.8*			*24.4%*		
9. Expenditures on Mental Health Seriously Emotionally Disturbed Programs												
State		N/A		24,134.3		30,369.7		29,898.4		*-1.6%*		
Federal		N/A		1,123.8		2,486.6		2,448.1		*-1.5%*		
Total	N/A		25,258.1		32,856.3		32,346.5			*-1.6%*	DMH	
Federal Share	-		**4.6%**		**7.6%**		**7.6%**			**0.0%**		
Adjusted State		-		*25,468.1*		*31,208.8*		*29,898.4*		*-4.2%*		
Adjusted Federal		-		*1,186.8*		*2,555.3*		*2,448.1*		*-4.2%*		
Adjusted Total	-		*26,674.9*		*33,764.1*		*32,346.5*			*-4.2%*		

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Data Appendix

10. Expenditures on Mental Health Mental Retardation/Developmental Disabilities Programs												
State		N/A		16,967.8		19,079.6		18,221.7		-4.5%		
Federal		N/A		3,319.9		5,085.2		6,175.4		21.4%		
Total	N/A		20,287.7		24,164.8		24,397.1			1.0%	DMH	
Federal Share	-		**16.4%**		**21.0%**		**25.3%**			**20.3%**		
Adjusted State		-		*17,919.6*		*19,696.7*		*18,221.7*		*-7.5%*		
Adjusted Federal		-		*3,508.1*		*5,225.7*		*6,175.4*		*18.2%*		
Adjusted Total	-		*21,425.7*		*24,832.4*		*24,397.1*			*-1.8%*		
11. Percent of Mental Health Expenditures for Children												
Enter data on this line	N/A		23%		25%		N/A				DMH	
12. Expenditures on Public Hospitals												
State		1,913.1		1,972.3		1,972.2		1,293.1	*3.1%*	*-34.4%*	DOH	
Federal		-		-		-		-				
Total	1,913.1		1,972.3		1,972.2		1,293.1		*3.1%*	*-34.4%*		
Federal Share	**0.0%**		**0.0%**		**0.0%**		**0.0%**					
Adjusted State		*2,237.3*		*2,082.9*		*2,026.7*		*1,293.1*	*-9.4%*	*-36.2%*		
Adjusted Federal		-		-		-		-				
Adjusted Total	*2,237.3*		*2,082.9*		*2,026.7*		*1,293.1*		*-9.4%*	*-36.2%*		
TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURES												
State		74,933.9		162,214.3		199,657.0		223,375.5	*166.4%*	*11.9%*		
Federal		106,147.1		183,326.7		231,633.9		268,424.5	*118.2%*	*15.9%*		
Total	181,081.0		345,541.0		431,290.9		491,800.0		*138.2%*	*14.0%*		
Federal Share	**58.6%**		**53.1%**		**53.7%**		**54.6%**		*-8.4%*	*1.6%*		
Adjusted State		*87,633.6*		*171,313.6*		*205,173.1*		*223,375.5*	*134.1%*	*8.9%*		
Adjusted Federal		*124,136.7*		*193,610.3*		*238,033.5*		*268,424.5*	*91.8%*	*12.8%*		
Adjusted Total	*211,770.3*		*364,923.8*		*443,206.6*		*491,800.0*		*109.3%*	*11.0%*		

Notes

A. Includes the following eligibility categories: AFDC, AFDC Child managed care, AFDC Medical Assistance

B. August 1 1994-June 30 1995 only. Place of service code - should not be used to compute total Medicaid spending. Includes all eligibility categories.

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CHILD NUTRITION

Dollar amounts are shown in $1,000's, adjusted figures represent 1995 dollars

	1.169478528		1.05609418		1.02762803		1					
	FY 1990		FY 1993		FY 1994		FY 1995					
Indicator Name	Total $	State, Fed $	Total $	State, Fed $	Total $	State, Fed $	Total $	State, Fed $	% change (FY 90-94)	% change (FY94-95)	Source	Comments
1. Expenditures on WIC												
State		-		-		-		-			DOH	
Federal		64,551.2		86,897.4		97,466.5		105,030.4	*51.0%*	*7.8%*		
Total	64,551.2		86,897.4		97,466.5		105,030.4		*51.0%*	*7.8%*		
Federal Share	**100.0%**		**100.0%**		**100.0%**		**100.0%**		***0.0%***	***0.0%***		
Adjusted State		-		-		-		-				
Adjusted Federal		*75,491.2*		*91,771.8*		*100,159.3*		*105,030.4*	*32.7%*	*4.9%*		
Adjusted Total	*75,491.2*		*91,771.8*		*100,159.3*		*105,030.4*		*32.7%*	*4.9%*		
2. Expenditures on School Breakfast Program												
State		-		-		-		-			DESE	
Federal		7,809.3		14,532.9		16,943.3		18,453.8	*117.0%*	*8.9%*		
Total	7,809.3		14,532.9		16,943.3		18,453.8		*117.0%*	*8.9%*		
Federal Share	**100.0%**		**100.0%**		**100.0%**		**100.0%**		***0.0%***	***0.0%***		
Adjusted State		-		-		-		-				
Adjusted Federal		*9,132.8*		*15,348.1*		*17,411.4*		*18,453.8*	*90.6%*	*6.0%*		
Adjusted Total	*9,132.8*		*15,348.1*		*17,411.4*		*18,453.8*		*90.6%*	*6.0%*		
3. Expenditures on School Lunch Program												
State		3,000.0		2,849.6		2,869.2		2,832.9	*-4.4%*	*-1.3%*	DESE	
Federal		54,636.7		67,607.4		71,178.0		75,097.3	*30.3%*	*5.5%*		
Total	57,636.7		70,457.0		74,047.2		77,930.2		*28.5%*	*5.2%*		
Federal Share	**94.8%**		**96.0%**		**96.1%**		**96.4%**		***1.4%***	***0.2%***		
Adjusted State		*3,508.4*		*3,009.4*		*2,948.5*		*2,832.9*	*-16.0%*	*-3.9%*		
Adjusted Federal		*63,896.4*		*71,399.8*		*73,144.5*		*75,097.3*	*14.5%*	*2.7%*		
Adjusted Total	*67,404.9*		*74,409.2*		*76,093.0*		*77,930.2*		*12.9%*	*2.4%*		
4. Expenditures on Summer Food Program												
State		-		-		-		-			DOH	
Federal		-		-		2,973.8		3,011.8		*1.3%*		
Total	-		-		2,973.8		3,011.8			*1.3%*		
Federal Share	-		-		**100.0%**		**100.0%**			***0.0%***		
Adjusted State		-		-		-		-				
Adjusted Federal		-		-		*3,056.0*		*3,011.8*		*-1.4%*		
Adjusted Total	-		-		*3,056.0*		*3,011.8*			*-1.4%*		

5. Expenditures on Child Care Food Program												
State		-		-		-		-			DOH	
Federal		16,258.3		24,690.8		27,145.5		29,627.6	67.0%	9.1%		
Total	16,258.3		24,690.8		27,145.5		29,627.6		67.0%	9.1%		
Federal Share	**100.0%**		**100.0%**		**100.0%**		**100.0%**		***0.0%***	***0.0%***		
Adjusted State		-		-		-		-				
Adjusted Federal		*19,013.7*		*26,075.8*		*27,895.5*		29,627.6	46.7%	6.2%		
Adjusted Total	*19,013.7*		*26,075.8*		*27,895.5*		*29,627.6*		46.7%	6.2%		
6. Expenditures on Emergency Food Assistance Program												
State		-		-		-		-				
Federal		5,039.7		5,766.9		4,202.3		2,440.9	-16.6%	-41.9%		
Total	5,039.7		5,766.9		4,202.3		2,440.9		-16.6%	-41.9%		
Federal Share	**100.0%**		**100.0%**		**100.0%**		**100.0%**		***0.0%***	***0.0%***		
Adjusted State		-		-		-		-				
Adjusted Federal		*5,893.8*		*6,090.4*		*4,318.4*		*2,440.9*	-26.7%	-43.5%		
Adjusted Total	*5,893.8*		*6,090.4*		*4,318.4*		*2,440.9*		-26.7%	-43.5%		
TOTAL CHILD NUTRITION EXPENDITURES												
State		3,000.0		2,849.6		2,869.2		2,832.9	-4.4%	-1.3%		
Federal		148,295.2		199,495.4		219,909.4		233,661.8	48.3%	6.3%		
Total	151,295.2		202,345.0		222,778.6		236,494.7		47.2%	6.2%		
Federal Share	**98.6%**		**98.6%**		**98.7%**		**98.8%**		***0.7%***	***0.1%***		
Adjusted State		*3,508.4*		*3,009.4*		*2,948.5*		*2,832.9*	-16.0%	-3.9%		
Adjusted Federal		*173,428.1*		*210,685.9*		*225,985.1*		*233,661.8*	30.3%	3.4%		
Adjusted Total	*176,936.5*		*213,695.4*		*228,933.5*		*236,494.7*		29.4%	3.3%		

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CHILD PROTECTION

Dollar amounts are shown in $1,000's, adjusted figures represent 1995 dollars

	1.169478528		1.05609418		1.02762803		1					
	FY 1990		FY 1993		FY 1994		FY 1995					
Indicator Name	Total $	State, Fed $	Total $	State, Fed $	Total $	State, Fed $	Total $	State, Fed $	% change (FY 90-94)	% change (FY94-95)	Source	Comments
1. Expenditures on Child Protection General Administration												
State		12,401.5		13,359.8		14,468.7		14,149.3	16.7%	-2.2%	DSS	
Federal		21,830.5		22,668.0		24,095.5		25,330.5	10.4%	5.1%		
Total	34,232.0		36,027.8		38,564.2		39,479.8		12.7%	2.4%		
Federal Share	**63.8%**		**62.9%**		**62.5%**		**64.2%**		**-2.0%**	**2.7%**		
Adjusted State		*14,503.3*		*14,109.2*		*14,868.4*		*14,149.3*	*2.5%*	*-4.8%*		
Adjusted Federal		*25,530.3*		*23,939.5*		*24,761.2*		*25,330.5*	*-3.0%*	*2.3%*		
Adjusted Total	*40,033.6*		*38,048.8*		*39,629.7*		*39,479.8*		*-1.0%*	*-0.4%*		
2. Expenditures on Child Protection Training												
State		110.1		183.6		180.9		88.4	64.3%	-51.1%	DSS	
Federal		263.7		411.8		436.4		656.2	65.5%	50.4%		
Total	373.8		595.4		617.3		744.6		65.1%	20.6%		
Federal Share	**70.5%**		**69.2%**		**70.7%**		**88.1%**		**0.2%**	**24.7%**		
Adjusted State		*128.8*		*193.9*		*185.9*		*88.4*	*44.4%*	*-52.4%*		
Adjusted Federal		*308.4*		*434.9*		*448.5*		*656.2*	*45.4%*	*46.3%*		
Adjusted Total	*437.2*		*628.8*		*634.4*		*744.6*		*45.1%*	*17.4%*		
3. Expenditures on Child Protection System Reform												
State		-		309.3		575.8		481.5		-16.4%	DSS	
Federal		-		-		98.4		482.3		390.1%		
Total	-		309.3		674.2		963.8			43.0%		
Federal Share	-		**0.0%**		**14.6%**		**50.0%**			**242.9%**		
Adjusted State		-		*326.6*		*591.7*		*481.5*		*-18.6%*		
Adjusted Federal		-		-		*101.1*		*482.3*		*377.0%*		
Adjusted Total	-		*326.6*		*692.8*		*963.8*			*39.1%*		
4. Child Abuse Prevention Services												
State		-		1,616.2		1,785.4		1,676.5		-6.1%	DSS,	
Federal		328.0		683.0		756.0		647.9	130.5%	-14.3%	CTF	
Total	328.0		2,299.2		2,541.4		2,324.4		674.8%	-8.5%		
Federal Share	**100.0%**		**29.7%**		**29.7%**		**27.9%**		**-70.3%**	**-6.3%**		
Adjusted State		-		*1,706.9*		*1,834.7*		*1,676.5*		*-8.6%*		
Adjusted Federal		*383.6*		*721.3*		*776.9*		*647.9*	*102.5%*	*-16.6%*		
Adjusted Total	*383.6*		*2,428.2*		*2,611.6*		*2,324.4*		*580.8%*	*-11.0%*		

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5. Family Preservation/Family Support												
State		411.5		2,664.6		2,648.7		2,837.7	*543.7%*	*7.1%*	DSS,	
Federal		-		2,771.0		3,906.7		4,168.7		*6.7%*	DMH	Note A
Total	411.5		5,435.6		6,555.4		7,006.4		*1493.0%*	*6.9%*		
Federal Share	**0.0%**		**51.0%**		**59.6%**		**59.5%**			***-0.2%***		
Adjusted State		*481.2*		*2,814.0*		*2,721.9*		*2,837.7*	*465.6%*	*4.3%*		
Adjusted Federal		-		*2,926.4*		*4,014.6*		*4,168.7*		*3.8%*		
Adjusted Total	*481.2*		*5,740.5*		*6,736.5*		*7,006.4*		*1299.8%*	*4.0%*		
6. Children's Treatment Services												
State		6,189.1		6,341.2		3,569.9		4,065.0	*-42.3%*	*13.9%*	DSS	Note A
Federal		4,822.0		4,535.2		4,089.9		5,271.3	*-15.2%*	*28.9%*		
Total	11,011.1		10,876.4		7,659.8		9,336.3		*-30.4%*	*21.9%*		
Federal Share	**43.8%**		**41.7%**		**53.4%**		**56.5%**		***21.9%***	***5.7%***		
Adjusted State		*7,238.0*		*6,696.9*		*3,668.5*		*4,065.0*	*-49.3%*	*10.8%*		
Adjusted Federal		*5,639.2*		*4,789.6*		*4,202.9*		*5,271.3*	*-25.5%*	*25.4%*		
Adjusted Total	*12,877.2*		*11,486.5*		*7,871.4*		*9,336.3*		*-38.9%*	*18.6%*		
7. Adoptive Subsidies and Services												
State		5,379.6		9,523.4		8,939.2		9,552.0	*66.2%*	*6.9%*	DSS	Note A
Federal		2,516.5		4,349.3		6,069.5		6,454.2	*141.2%*	*6.3%*		
Total	7,896.1		13,872.7		15,008.7		16,006.2		*90.1%*	*6.6%*		
Federal Share	**31.9%**		**31.4%**		**40.4%**		**40.3%**		***26.9%***	***-0.3%***		
Adjusted State		*6,291.3*		*10,057.6*		*9,186.2*		*9,552.0*	*46.0%*	*4.0%*		
Adjusted Federal		*2,943.0*		*4,593.3*		*6,237.2*		*6,454.2*	*111.9%*	*3.5%*		
Adjusted Total	*9,234.3*		*14,650.9*		*15,423.4*		*16,006.2*		*67.0%*	*3.8%*		
8. Total expenditures for Alternative Care												
State		26,812.5		24,715.0		27,887.5		33,300.5	*4.0%*	*19.4%*	DSS	
Federal		7,595.2		16,625.7		19,487.0		21,928.1	*156.6%*	*12.5%*		
Total	34,407.7		41,340.7		47,374.5		55,228.6		*37.7%*	*16.6%*		
Federal Share	**22.1%**		**40.2%**		**41.1%**		**39.7%**		***86.3%***	***-3.5%***		
Adjusted State		*31,356.6*		*26,101.4*		*28,658.0*		*33,300.5*	*-8.6%*	*16.2%*		
Adjusted Federal		*8,882.4*		*17,558.3*		*20,025.4*		*21,928.1*	*125.4%*	*9.5%*		
Adjusted Total	*40,239.1*		*43,659.7*		*48,683.4*		*55,228.6*		*21.0%*	*13.4%*		
8a. Foster Care (family or kinship care)												
State		6,929.2		10,308.4		12,925.5		15,922.7	*86.5%*	*23.2%*	DSS	Note A
Federal		5,448.1		5,549.1		6,639.5		8,363.2	*21.9%*	*26.0%*		
Total	12,377.3		15,857.5		19,565.0		24,285.9		*58.1%*	*24.1%*		
Federal Share	**44.0%**		**35.0%**		**33.9%**		**34.4%**		***-22.9%***	***1.5%***		
Adjusted State		*8,103.6*		*10,886.6*		*13,282.6*		*15,922.7*	*63.9%*	*19.9%*		
Adjusted Federal		*6,371.4*		*5,860.4*		*6,822.9*		*8,363.2*	*7.1%*	*22.6%*		
Adjusted Total	*14,475.0*		*16,747.0*		*20,105.5*		*24,285.9*		*38.9%*	*20.8%*		

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8b. Group Homes												
State		328.5		25.9		7.3		18.8	-97.8%	157.5%	DSS	Note A
Federal		278.8		892.3		1,136.7		1,558.3	307.7%	37.1%		
Total	607.3		918.2		1,144.0		1,577.1		88.4%	37.9%		
Federal Share	**45.9%**		**97.2%**		**99.4%**		**98.8%**		**116.4%**	**-0.6%**		
Adjusted State		*384.2*		*27.4*		*7.5*		*18.8*	*-98.0%*	*150.6%*		
Adjusted Federal		*326.1*		*942.4*		*1,168.1*		*1,558.3*	*258.3%*	*33.4%*		
Adjusted Total	*710.2*		*969.7*		*1,175.6*		*1,577.1*		*65.5%*	*34.2%*		
8c. Residential Care												
State		19,554.8		14,380.7		14,954.7		17,359.0	-23.5%	16.1%	DSS	Note A
Federal		1,868.3		10,184.3		11,710.8		12,006.6	526.8%	2.5%		
Total	21,423.1		24,565.0		26,665.5		29,365.6		24.5%	10.1%		
Federal Share	**8.7%**		**41.5%**		**43.9%**		**40.9%**		**403.6%**	**-6.9%**		
Adjusted State		*22,868.9*		*15,187.4*		*15,367.9*		*17,359.0*	*-32.8%*	*13.0%*		
Adjusted Federal		*2,184.9*		*10,755.6*		*12,034.3*		*12,006.6*	*450.8%*	*-0.2%*		
Adjusted Total	*25,053.9*		*25,943.0*		*27,402.2*		*29,365.6*		*9.4%*	*7.2%*		
9. Psychiatric Diversion Program												
State		-		-							DSS	Fed/State
Federal		-		-								Not Avail.
Total	-		-		9,275.0		11,800.4			27.2%		Note B
Federal Share	**#DIV/0!**		**#DIV/0!**		**0.0%**		**0.0%**					
Adjusted State		-		-		-		-				
Adjusted Federal		-		-		-		-				
Adjusted Total	-		-		-		-					
TOTAL CHILD PROTECTION SPENDING												
State		51,304.3		58,713.1		60,056.1		66,150.9	17.1%	10.1%	DSS,	Note C
Federal		37,355.9		52,044.0		58,939.4		64,939.2	57.8%	10.2%	CTF	
Total	88,660.2		110,757.1		118,995.5		131,090.1		34.2%	10.2%		
Federal Share	**42.1%**		**47.0%**		**49.5%**		**49.5%**		**17.6%**	**0.0%**		
Adjusted State		*59,999.3*		*62,006.5*		*61,715.3*		*66,150.9*	*2.9%*	*7.2%*		
Adjusted Federal		*43,686.9*		*54,963.4*		*60,567.8*		*64,939.2*	*38.6%*	*7.2%*		
Adjusted Total	*103,686.2*		*116,969.9*		*122,283.1*		*131,090.1*		*17.9%*	*7.2%*		

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Notes

Note A - Reinvestment dollars - Amount of reinvestment dollars included in federal funds (in $1,000s)

	FY93	FY94	FY95
Family Preservation	1,800.0	1,250.0	-
CTS	2,997.0	-	419.8
Adoption	852.4	866.3	-
Foster Care (Family)	2,540.9	-	-
Foster Care (Group Homes)	-	-	1,438.7
Foster Care (Residential)	6,035.8	-	-
TOTAL REINVESTMENT $$	14,226.1	2,116.3	1,858.5

B. Psychiatric diversion funds used to prevent psychiatric hospitalization. May include temporary additional staff, support services, etc.

C. Total does not include psychiatric diversion $$ because no fed/state split available.

D. Standard rates for foster and residential care: (FY1995)

Foster Care				**Residential Treatment**		
Maintenance	Ages 0-5	$ 212.00	Monthly	Emergency	$ 49.70	daily
	Ages 6-12	$ 259.00		Moderate	$ 59.33	
	Ages 13+	$ 286.00		Severe	$ 75.30	
Infant Allowance		$ 50.00	Monthly	Family Focused	$ 91.00	
Annual clothing	Ages 0-5	$ 150.00	Yearly	Psychiatric	$ 104.35	
	Ages 6-12	$ 200.00				
	Ages 13+	$ 250.00				
Behavioral/Medical Foster Care		$ 614.00	monthly			
Career Foster Parent		$ 45.00	daily			
Career Foster Parent Respite		$ 40.00	daily			

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

Dollar amounts are shown in $1,000's, adjusted figures represent 1995 dollars

	1.16947852E8		1.05609441E8		1.02762801E8		1					
	FY 1992		FY 1993		FY 1994		FY 1995					
Indicator Name	Total $	State, Fed $	Total $	State, Fed $	Total $	State, Fed $	Total $	State, Fed $	% change (FY 92-96)	% change (FY94-95)	Source	Comments
1. Welfare-Related Child Care												
State		12,199.9		13,229.1		15,874.7		19,011.4	30.1%	19.8%	DSS	
Federal		1,213.6		16,307.5		19,998.0		22,616.2	154.7.8%	13.1%		
Total	13,413.5		29,532.6		35,872.7		41,627.6		16.7.4%	16.0%		
Federal Share	**9.0%**		**55.2%**		**55.7%**		**54.3%**		**316.2%**	**-2.5%**		
Adjusted State		*14,287.3*		*13,968.9*		*16,513.3*		*19,011.4*	*14.3%*	*16.3%*		
Adjusted Federal		*1,419.3*		*17,222.2*		*20,550.3*		*22,616.2*	*1349.0%*	*10.1%*		
Adjusted Total	*15,686.8*		*31,190.2*		*36,963.8*		*41,627.6*		*135.0%*	*12.9%*		
2. Child Care through Social Services Block Grant (Title XX)												
State		-		-		-		-			DSS	
Federal		-		87.6		406.2		929.9		128.9%		
Total	-		87.6		406.2		929.9			128.9%		
Federal Share	-		**100.0%**		**100.0%**		**100.0%**			**0.0%**		
Adjusted State		-		-		-		-				
Adjusted Federal		-		*92.5*		*417.4*		*829.9*		*122.8%*		
Adjusted Total	-		*92.5*		*417.4*		*829.9*			*122.8%*		
3. Head Start												
State		-		-		-		-				
Federal		26,207.4		45,640.7		55,978.7		56,639.2	*113.6%*	*1.2%*	ACF/DHHS	
Total	26,207.4		45,640.7		55,978.7		56,639.2		*113.6%*	*1.2%*		
Federal Share	**100.0%**		**100.0%**		**100.0%**		**100.0%**		**0.0%**	**0.0%**		
Adjusted State		-		-		-		-				
Adjusted Federal		*30,649.0*		*49,200.9*		*57,529.3*		*58,639.2*	*87.7%*	*1.5%*		
Adjusted Total	*30,649.0*		*49,200.9*		*57,529.3*		*58,639.2*		*87.7%*	*1.5%*		
4. Child Care Development Block Grant												
State		-		-		-		-	*#DIV/0!*	*#DIV/0!*	DSS	Includes DOE $
Federal		-		16,303.7		16,212.2		16,872.1	*#DIV/0!*	*4.1%*		
Total	-		16,303.7		16,212.2		16,872.1		*#DIV/0!*	*4.1%*		
Federal Share	*#DIV/0!*		**100.0%**		**100.0%**		**100.0%**		*#DIV/0!*	**0.0%**		
Adjusted State		-		-		-		-	*#DIV/0!*	*#DIV/0!*		
Adjusted Federal		-		*17,218.2*		*16,660.1*		*16,872.1*	*#DIV/0!*	*1.3%*		
Adjusted Total	-		*17,218.2*		*16,660.1*		*16,872.1*		*#DIV/0!*	*1.3%*		

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5. Resource & Referral Programs												
State		-		-		-		-				
Federal		N/A		N/A		300.0		330.0		*10.0%*	DOH	From CCDBG
Total	-		-		300.0		330.0			*10.0%*		Quality set-aside
Federal Share	-		-		**100.0%**		**100.0%**			***0.0%***		
Adjusted State		-		-		-		-				
Adjusted Federal		*#VALUE!*		*#VALUE!*		*308.3*		*330.0*		*7.0%*		
Adjusted Total	*#VALUE!*		*#VALUE!*		*308.3*		*330.0*			*7.0%*		
6. Parents as Teachers												
State		10,763.8		13,580.9		14,021.5		16,030.9	*30.3%*	*14.3%*	DESE	
Federal		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0				
Total	10,763.8		13,580.9		14,021.5		16,030.9		*30.3%*	*14.3%*		
Federal Share	**0.0**		**0.0**		**0.0**		**0.0**					
Adjusted State		*12,588.0*		*14,342.7*		*14,408.9*		*16,030.9*	*14.5%*	*11.3%*		
Adjusted Federal		*0.0*		*0.0*		*0.0*		*0.0*				
Adjusted Total	*12,588.0*		*14,342.7*		*14,408.9*		*16,030.9*		*14.5%*	*11.3%*		
TOTAL EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE & EDUCATION												
State		22,963.7		26,806.0		29,896.2		35,042.3	*30.2%*	*17.2%*		
Federal		27,421.0		78,339.5		92,595.1		97,057.4	*237.7%*	*4.8%*		
Total	50,384.7		105,145.5		122,491.3		132,099.7		*143.1%*	*7.8%*		
Federal Share	**0.5**		**0.7**		**0.8**		**0.7**					
Adjusted State		*26,855.6*		*28,309.6*		*30,722.2*		*35,042.3*	*14.4%*	*14.1%*		
Adjusted Federal		*32,068.3*		*82,733.9*		*95,153.3*		*97,057.4*	*196.7%*	*2.0%*		
Adjusted Total	*58,923.8*		*111,043.5*		*125,875.5*		*132,099.7*		*113.6%*	*4.9%*		

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YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Dollar amounts are shown in $1,000's; adjusted figures represent 1995 dollars

	1.169478528		1.05609418		1.027628013		1					
	FY 1990		FY 1993		FY 1994		FY 1995					
Indicator Name	Total $	State, Fed $	Total $	State, Fed $	Total $	State, Fed $	Total $	State, Fed $	% change (FY 90-94)	% change (FY94-95)	Source	Comments
1. Expenditures on Juvenile Delinquency Prevention & Youth Development programs												
State		N/A		N/A		-		-				
Federal		N/A		N/A		242.0		366.0		51.2%	DPS	Title V
Total	-		-		242.0		366.0			51.2%		Delinq & Youth Violence
Federal Share	-		-		**100.0%**		**100.0%**			**0.0%**		Prevention Program Grant
Adjusted State		-		-		-		-				
Adjusted Federal		-		-		*248.7*		*366.0*		47.2%		
Adjusted Total	-		-		*248.7*		*366.0*			47.2%		
2. Expenditures on Youth Employment programs (including JTPA)												
State		17,777.5		16,523.3		18,344.5		20,514.2	*3.2%*	*11.8%*		
Federal		31,921.4		36,295.7		35,247.6		26,714.1	*10.4%*	*-24.2%*	DED	Note A
Total	49,698.9		52,819.0		53,592.1		47,228.3		*7.8%*	*-11.9%*	DESE	Note B
Federal Share	**64.2%**		**68.7%**		**65.8%**		**56.6%**		*2.4%*	*-14.0%*		
Adjusted State		*20,780.4*		*17,450.2*		*18,851.3*		*20,514.2*	*-9.3%*	*8.8%*		
Adjusted Federal		*37,331.4*		*38,331.7*		*36,221.4*		*26,714.1*	*-3.0%*	*-26.2%*		
Adjusted Total	*58,121.8*		*55,781.8*		*55,072.7*		*47,228.3*		*-5.2%*	*-14.2%*		
TOTAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT												
State		17,777.5		16,523.3		18,344.5		20,514.2	*3.2%*	*11.8%*		
Federal		31,921.4		36,295.7		35,489.6		27,080.1	*11.2%*	*-23.7%*		
Total	49,698.9		52,819.0		53,834.1		47,594.3		*8.3%*	*-11.6%*		
Federal Share	**64%**		**69%**		**66%**		**57%**		*2.6%*	*-13.7%*		
Adjusted State		*20,780.4*		*17,450.2*		*18,851.3*		*20,514.2*	*-9.3%*	*8.8%*		
Adjusted Federal		*37,331.4*		*38,331.7*		*36,470.1*		*27,080.1*	*-2.3%*	*-25.7%*		
Adjusted Total	*58,121.8*		*55,781.8*		*55,321.4*		*47,594.3*		*-4.8%*	*-14.0%*		

Notes

A. Each local deliverer of federal JTPA funds has a 3-year span to expend these funding allocations.
Some of FY1995 allocations have not yet been spent, resulting in apparent decrease in funding.

B. Secondary Vocational Education - Federal includes federal secondary distribution and JTPA Youth training funds.

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JUVENILE JUSTICE

Dollar amounts are shown in $1,000's; adjusted figures represent 1995 dollars

	1.169478528		1.05609418		1.02762803		1					
	FY 1990		FY 1993		FY 1994		FY 1995					
Indicator Name	Total $	State, Fed $	Total $	State, Fed $	Total $	State, Fed $	Total $	State, Fed $	*% change (FY 90-94)*	*% change (FY94-95)*	Source	Comments
1. Expenditures on Juvenile Justice Programs												
State		28.8		43.3		28.4		-	*-1.4%*	*-100.0%*		
Federal		879.2		897.8		940.0		1,164.0	*6.9%*	*23.8%*	DPS	JJDP Grant
Total	908.0		941.1		968.4		1,164.0		*6.7%*	*20.2%*		Only
Federal Share	**96.8%**		**95.4%**		**97.1%**		**100.0%**		***0.2%***	***3.0%***		
Adjusted State		*33.7*		*45.7*		*29.2*		-	*-13.3%*	*-100.0%*		
Adjusted Federal		*1,028.2*		*948.2*		*966.0*		*1,164.0*	*-6.1%*	*20.5%*		
Adjusted Total	*1,061.9*		*993.9*		*995.2*		*1,164.0*		*-6.3%*	*17.0%*		
2. Juvenile Court Diversion Program												
State		474.1		285.7		364.3		324.2	*-23.2%*	*-11.0%*	DSS	
Federal		150.5		129.3		151.9		212.7	*0.9%*	*40.0%*		
Total	624.6		415.0		516.2		536.9		*-17.4%*	*4.0%*		
Federal Share	**24.1%**		**31.2%**		**29.4%**		**39.6%**		***22.1%***	***34.6%***		
Adjusted State		*554.4*		*301.7*		*374.4*		*324.2*	*-32.5%*	*-13.4%*		
Adjusted Federal		*176.0*		*136.6*		*156.1*		*212.7*	*-11.3%*	*36.3%*		
Adjusted Total	*730.5*		*438.3*		*530.5*		*536.9*		*-27.4%*	*1.2%*		
3. Division of Youth Services Residential Programs												
State		9,154.7		10,257.8		11,007.5		10,395.7	*20.2%*	*-5.6%*		
Federal		2,905.3		4,643.2		4,590.5		6,821.4	*58.0%*	*48.6%*		
Total	12,060.0		14,901.0		15,598.0		17,217.1		*29.3%*	*10.4%*	DSS	
Federal Share	**24.1%**		**31.2%**		**29.4%**		**39.6%**		***22.2%***	***34.6%***		
Adjusted State		*10,706.3*		*10,833.3*		*11,311.6*		*10,395.7*	*5.7%*	*-8.1%*		
Adjusted Federal		*3,397.6*		*4,903.6*		*4,717.3*		*6,821.4*	*38.8%*	*44.6%*		
Adjusted Total	*14,103.9*		*15,736.9*		*16,028.9*		*17,217.1*		*13.6%*	*7.4%*		
4. Division of Youth Services Community Care Programs												
State		1,195.6		2,117.5		2,711.3		3,983.9	*126.8%*	*46.9%*		
Federal		379.4		958.5		1,130.7		2,614.1	*198.0%*	*131.2%*		
Total	1,575.0		3,076.0		3,842.0		6,598.0		*143.9%*	*71.7%*	DSS	
Federal Share	**24.1%**		**31.2%**		**29.4%**		**39.6%**		***22.2%***	***34.6%***		
Adjusted State		*1,398.2*		*2,236.3*		*2,786.2*		*3,983.9*	*99.3%*	*43.0%*		
Adjusted Federal		*443.7*		*1,012.2*		*1,161.9*		*2,614.1*	*161.9%*	*125.0%*		
Adjusted Total	*1,841.9*		*3,248.5*		*3,948.1*		*6,598.0*		*114.3%*	*67.1%*		

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5. Expenditures on post-disposition placement for youth tried as adults (in adult facilities only)												
State												
Federal												
Total	19.8		9.1		66.3		72.1		*234.7%*	*8.8%*	DOC	ESTIMATE
Federal Share	**0.0%**		**0.0%**		**0.0%**		**0.0%**					ONLY
Adjusted State		-		-		-		-				Note A
Adjusted Federal		-		-		-		-				
Adjusted Total	-		-		-		-					
TOTAL JUVENILE JUSTICE												
State		10,853.2		12,704.4		14,111.5		14,703.8	*30.0%*	*4.2%*		
Federal		4,314.4		6,628.7		6,813.1		10,812.2	*57.9%*	*58.7%*		
Total	15,167.6		19,333.1		20,924.6		25,516.0		*38.0%*	*21.9%*		
Federal Share	**28.4%**		**34.3%**		**32.6%**		**42.4%**		***14.5%***	***30.1%***		
Adjusted State		*12,692.6*		*13,417.0*		*14,501.4*		*14,703.8*	*14.3%*	*1.4%*		
Adjusted Federal		*5,045.6*		*7,000.6*		*7,001.3*		*10,812.2*	*38.8%*	*54.4%*		
Adjusted Total	*17,738.2*		*20,417.6*		*21,502.7*		*25,516.0*		*21.2%*	*18.7%*		
Division of Youth Services Annual Cost/Bed: (in $1,000s)												
Community Based Programs		N/A		28.3		27.5		27.5		*0.0%*	DSS	
Intermediate Care Programs		N/A		29.4		30.3		33.9		*11.9%*		
Special Needs Programs		N/A		29.8		33.2		38.6		*16.3%*		
Secure Care Programs		N/A		32.5		34.5		35.3		*2.3%*		
Detention Facilities Annual Cost/Youth												
Annual cost/youth	$ 22,097										MJJA Survey	1992

Note A

Expenditures for Department of Corrections for youth placed with them are ESTIMATES based on the number of youths in adult prisons multiplied by the average cost/person (cost/youth not available).

INCOME SUPPORT

Indicator Name	Data	Year	Source	Comments
SERVICES				
1. Avg. monthly # of AFDC/cash assistance households (cases)	89,429	FY 1995	DSS	
2. Avg monthly # of children on AFDC/cash assistance	177,122	FY 1995	DSS	
3. Avg. monthly benefits/case	$ 257.66	FY 1995	DSS	
4. Maximum monthly AFDC benefit for family of 3	$ 292.00	FY 1995	DSS	
5. Percent of state general fund used for AFDC cash benefit	2.4%	1995	NASBO	
6. Proportion of recovered child support that goes to families	78.8%	1994	OCSE	
7a. Number of AFDC households (cases) w/ part- or full-time wage earner	5,978	June 1995	DSS	
7b. Percent of AFDC households (cases) w/ part- or full-time wage earner	6.9%	June 1995	DSS	
8a. Number of AFDC/cash assistance recipients in welfare-related employment/training programs	6,910	FY 1995	DSS	
8b. Above as proportion of all employable AFDC/cash assistance recipients	21.8%	FY 1995	DSS	Note A
9a. Number of households (cases) in cash assistance population with children under age 2	23,246	June 1995	DSS	
9b. Percent of households (cases) in cash assistance population with children under age 2	26%	June 1995	DSS	
9c. Number of households (cases) in cash assistance population with children ages 2-5	27,762	June 1995	DSS	
9d. Percent of households (cases) in cash assistance population with children ages 2-5	31%	June 1995	DSS	
10. Number of families with children receiving food stamps	121,197	June 1995	DSS	
11a. Maximum food stamp benefit/person/month	$ 101.30	1995	USDA	
11b. Average benefit/person/month	$ 69.96	FY 95	DSS	
11c. Ratio of avg benefit/person/month to 130% of poverty line	8.34%	1995	CMC	
12a. Number of food stamp recipients receiving cash assistance	204,299	June 1995	DSS	
12b. Percent of food stamp recipients receiving cash assistance	36%	June 1995	DSS	
13. Maximum food stamp benefit for family of three	$ 313.00	October 1995	DFS/IM	
NEEDS				
1a. Child poverty rate	17.4%	1990	Census	
1b. Number of children below Federal Poverty Line (FPL)	224,532	1990	Census	
2. Proportion of poor that are children	33.86%	1990	Census	
3. Proportion of AFDC/cash benefits recipients that are children	68.9%	FY 1995	DSS	
4. Proportion of poor children receiving AFDC/cash assistance	N/A			
5. Max monthly AFDC/cash assistance benefit for a family of three as a percent of FPL	27%	1995	CMC	
6. Combined max. monthly AFDC/cash assistance and food stamp benefits for a family of 3 as percent of FPL	55.93%	1995	CMC	
7. Proportion of single parent families out of total families	27.8%	1990	Census	

8. Proportion of single parent families below the poverty line	49.9%	1990	Census	Female-headed
9. Number of families with children living in poverty as a percent of total households in poverty	73.6%	1990	Census	
10. Poverty rate for families with children under 5	18.5%	1990	Census	
11. Percent of single parent families w/o child support order	31.0%	1994	OCSE	
12. Proportion of single parent families with child support orders that do not receive any payments from non-custodial parent	73.1%	1994	OCSE	
13. Full-time state or federal minimum wage salary (min wage x 40 hours x 52 weeks)	$ 8,840	1996	CMC	
14. FPL for family of three	12,980	1995	BLS	
15. Statewide unemployment rate	4.8%	1995	DLIR	
16a. Maximum monthly AFDC benefits for a family of 3 (from above)	$ 292.00	FY 1995	DSS	
16b. State fair market rent for a 2BR apartment - St. Louis	$ 457.00	1995	HUD	
16c. Max. month AFDC as percent of FMR	63.9%			
17a. Number of non-AFDC eligible individuals (i.e. "working poor") who receive food stamps	362,795	June 1995	DSS	
17b. Above as percent of total food stamp population	64%	June 1995	DSS	

A."Non-employable" or exempt receipients are: parents of child <3 unless teen parents; parents of child <6 with no guaranteed child care available; children <16; children or heads of household 16-19 in school; temporarily impaired; physically/mentally unable to work; 60+ years old.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Indicator Name	Data	Year	Source	Comments
SERVICES				
1. Number of children receiving free and reduced-price lunches in public schools	221,000	December 1995	DESE	Note A
2a. Average daily attendance in public schools	792,081	3/1/96	DESE	
3. Number of children in special education	119,148	FY95	DESE	Note B
4a. Number of children served by education programs funded by Chapter I	125,097	FY95	DESE	
5a. Racial/ethnic distribution of enrollment in the districts with the highest proportion of elementary school students receiving free and reduced-price lunches	Black 100%	FY95	DESE	
5b. Racial/ethnic distribution of enrollment in the districts with the 2nd highest proportion ...	Black 79.3 White 18.4 Other .3			
5c. Racial/ethnic distribution of enrollment in the districts with the 3rd highest proportion ...	Black 70.8 White 29.1 Other .1			
5d. Racial/ethnic distribution of enrollment in the districts with 4th highest proportion ...	White 100%			
5e. Racial/ethnic distribution of enrollment in the districts with the 5th highest proportion ...	White 100%			
5f. Racial/ethnic distribution of enrollment in the districts with the 5th lowest proportion ...	White 95.2 Black 2.7 Other 2.1	FY95	DESE	
5g. Racial/ethnic distribution of enrollment in the districts with the 4th lowest proportion ...	White 100%			
5h. Racial/ethnic distribution of enrollment in the districts with the 3rd lowest proportion ...	White 95.9 Black 2.9 Other 1.2			
5i. Racial/ethnic distribution of enrollment in the districts with the 2nd lowest proportion ...	White 93.0 Black 3.6 Other 3.4			
5j. Racial/ethnic distribution of enrollment in the districts with the lowest proportion of elementary school students receiving free and reduced-price lunches	White 98.4 Black 0.4 Other 1.2			
NEEDS				
1. Percent of teens ages 16-19 who are high school dropouts by race/ethnicity	10.0%	1993	Kids Count	
2a. Within the state, median drop out rate	4.2%	FY95	DESE	
2b. Within the state, average drop out rate	7.3%			
2c. Within the state, highest district drop out rate	25.4%			
2d. Within the state, lowest district drop out rate	0.0%			

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3a. Drop out rates in the district with the highest proportion of elementary school students receiving free and reduced-price lunches		7.95%	FY95	DESE	
3b. Drop out rates in the district with the 2nd highest proportion		25.37%			
3c. Drop out rates in the district with the 3rd highest proportion		5.31%			
3d. Drop out rates in the district with the 4th highest proportion		0.0%			
3e. Drop out rates in the district with the 5th highest proportion		0.0%			
3f. Drop out rates in the district with the 5th lowest proportion		5.04%	FY95	DESE	
3g. Drop out rates in the district with the 4th lowest proportion		0.0%			
3h. Drop out rates in the district with the 3rd lowest proportion		4.38%			
3i. Drop out rates in the district with the 2nd lowest proportion		5.92%			
3j. Drop out rates in the district with the lowest proportion of elementary school students receiving free and reduced-price lunches		4.02%			
6. Within the state, average pupil-teacher ratio		16.0	FY95	DESE	All instructors but not non-instructional staff
7a. Pupil-teacher ratios in the district with the highest proportion of elementary school students receiving free and reduced-price lunches		10.46	FY95	DESE	
7b. Pupil-teacher ratios in the districts with the 2nd highest proportion		13.00			
7c. Pupil-teacher ratios in the districts with the 3rd highest proportion		13.44			
7d. Pupil-teacher ratios in the districts with the 4th highest proportion		10.96			
7e. Pupil-teacher ratios in the districts with the 5th highest proportion		14.89			
7f. Pupil-teacher ratios in the districts with the 5th lowest proportion		18.52			
7g. Pupil-teacher ratios in the districts with the 4th lowest proportion		15.58			
7h. Pupil-teacher ratios in the districts with the 3rd lowest proportion		16.99			
7i. Pupil-teacher ratios in the districts with the 2nd lowest proportion		17.91			
7j. Pupil-teacher ratios in the districts with the lowest proportion of elementary school students receiving free and reduced-price lunches		19.24			
8. Average ACT scores		21.14	1995	DESE	
9a. Average ACT scores in the district with highest proportion of elementary school students receiving free and reduced-price lunches		14.74	1995	DESE	
9b. Average ACT scores in the district with the 2nd highest proportion		17.17			
9c. Average ACT scores in the district with the 3rd highest proportion		17.84			
9d. Average ACT scores in the district with the 4th highest proportion	n/a				No High School
9e. Average ACT scores in the district with the 5th highest proportion	n/a				No High School
9f. Average ACT scores in the district with the 5th lowest proportion		21.89	1995	DESE	
9g. Average ACTscores in the district with the 4th lowest proportion	n/a				No High School
9h. Average ACT scores in the district with the 3rd lowest proportion		21.34			
9i. Average ACT scores in the district with the 2nd lowest proportion		21.69			
9j. Average ACT scores in the district with the lowest proportion of elementary school students receiving free and reduced-price lunches		22.78			
10. Average SAT scores	495 V 550 M		1995	Coll Bd	9% of MO students

11. MMAT scores	4th Grade Math	highest district	477	1995
		lowest district	206	
		median district	322	
		average district	323	
	4th Grade Reading	highest district	415	
		lowest district	228	
		median district	321	
		average district	319	
	8th Grade Math	highest district	496	
		lowest district	254	
		median district	352	
		average district	352	
	8th Grade Reading	highest district	414	
		lowest district	234	
		median district	327	
		average district	327	
11a. MMAT scores for districts with the 5 highest proportions of students receiving free/reduced-price lunches				
229, N/A, 296, 345, 318	4th Grade Math	1995		
234, N/A, 280, 332, 316	4th Grade Reading			
259, 277, 308, 318, 271	8th Grade Math			
253, 273, 297, 337, 297	8th Grade Reading			
11b. MMAT scores for districts with the 5 lowest proportions of students receiving free/reduced-price lunches				
362, 306, 230, 342, 354	4th Grade Math	1995		
351, 358, n/a, 346, 349	4th Grade Reading			
400, 367, n/a, 362, 365	8th Grade Math			
351, 364, n/a, 334, 343	8th Grade Reading			

Notes

A. 300,000 approved; 221,000 participating. Public schools only, daily rates

B. Ages 3-21: 116,826; Ages 0-2: 2,322.

HEALTH

Indicator Name	Data	Year	Source	Comments
SERVICES				
1a. Average monthly Medicaid population (total all ages, all categories)	591,650	FY1995	DSS	
1b. Number of children receiving Medicaid	166,452	FY1995	DSS	Avg recipients
1c. Number of Medicaid eligible children -- distribution by eligibility category	327,690	FY1995	DSS	Note A
1d. Percent of eligible children receiving EPSDT	19.9	FY1995	DSS	
2a. Percent of eligible pregnant women receiving prenatal care (total)	97.4%	1994	DOH	
2b. Percent of eligible pregnant women receiving prenatal care (Medicaid)	96.7%	1994	DOH	
3a. Number of mentally retarded/developmentally disabled children served	7,008	FY1995	DMH	
3b. Number of children (under age 4) served by Part H early intervention (Birth to Three) programs	2,408	Dec-95	DESE	
3c. Number of children served by alcohol/drug abuse treatment programs	2,670	FY1995	DMH	
3d. Number of seriously emotionally distribued children served	8,995	FY1995	DMH	
4a. Percent of total births that are paid for by Medicaid	40.3%	1994	DOH	
4b. Percent of total births that are uninsured	5.6%	1994	DOH	
5. Percent of Medicaid children enrolled in managed care organizations	14.2%	Feb-96	DSS	
NEEDS				
1. Percent of infants with low birth weight	7.6%	1994	DOH	
2a. Infant mortality rate	8.1	1994	DOH	
2b. Racial/ethnic distribution	White 6.6; Black 16.4; Other race 4.2 Hispanic 5.0	1994	DOH	
3a. Number of children without health insurance	175,260	1990-92	Urban Institute	
3b. Number of children with public insurance	266,340			
3c. Number of children with private (employer-based and individually-purchased) insurance	836,280			
3d. Percent of children without health insurance	13.7%			
4. Percent of women receiving no prenatal care by third trimester	3.1%	1994	DOH	
5a. Percent of children who are appropriately immunized at age 2	60.60%	1994	DOH	
5b. Percent of children who are appropriately immunized at start of school	99.00%	1994	DOH	
6a. Number of children who require developmental disability services	25,122	FY1995	DMH	Note B
7. Unmarried teen birth rate, ages 15-19 (KIDS COUNT approach)	44.6 per 1,000	1994	DOH	
8. Percent of Medicaid children who received dental care in last year	19.6%	FY1995	DSS	

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9a. Average annual medical costs per family	$ 5,215	1993		
9b. Annual median income for state	$ 33,100	1993	KIDS COUNT	
9c. Medical costs as percent of median income	15.8%			
9d. Annual federal poverty line income	$ 11,522	1993		
9e. Medical costs as percent of federal poverty line	45.3%			

A. Eligibility breakdown: 148,989 AFDC Child; 6,251 AFDC Foster Care; 1,935 Child Welfare; 59 AFDC-Medical Assistance; 5,060 Title XIX/HDN; 314 DYS-GR; 134,579 Medicaid for Children; 30,503 AFDC Child Managed Care.

B. Estimate for need for MR/DD services - prevalence rate of 1.8% of youth.

CHILD NUTRITION

Indicator Name	Data	Year	Source	Comments
SERVICES				
1a. Total number of WIC recipients	129,686	Feb-96	DOH	
1b. Number of WIC recipients who are women	31,562	Feb-96	DOH	
1c. Number of WIC recipients who are infants	32,871	Feb-96	DOH	
1d. Number of WIC recipients who are children	65,253	Feb-96	DOH	
2a. Average daily participation of students receiving free lunches	186,000	Dec-95	DESE	Public only
2b. Average daily participation of students receiving reduced price lunches	35,000	Dec-95	DESE	Public only
3a. Average daily participation of students receiving free breakfasts	83,000	Dec-95	DESE	
3b. Average daily participation of students receiving reduced price breakfasts	8,000	Dec-95	DESE	
4. Ratio of free/reduced price lunches:total lunches	44.5%			
4. Ratio of free/reduced price breakfasts: total breakfasts	79.9%			
5a. Percent of schools participating in school lunch program	100%	1994-95	DESE	
5b. Percent of schools participating in school breakfast program	78.70%	Mar-96	DESE	82.4% of districts sponsor
6. Percent of schools participating in school lunch program that are participating in school breakfast program	78.70%	Mar-96	DESE	
7. Percent of students participating in school breakfast program	17.50%	Mar-96	DESE	
8. Number of child care facilities participating in Child Care Food program	3,518	Feb-96	DOH	
9. Number of children served by Child Care Food program	43,411	Feb-96	DOH	Avg daily attend.
10. Average daily participation in Summer Food program	24,696		DOH	
11. Number of Summer Food program sites	440		DOH	
NEEDS				
2a. Total WIC eligible population	186,462	Feb-96	DOH	
2b. i. Total number of WIC eligible women	35,595	Feb-96	DOH	
ii. Percentage of eligible women not receiving WIC benefits	11.30%		DOH	
2c. i. Total number of WIC eligible infants	32,871	Feb-96	DOH	
ii. Percentage of eligible infants not receiving WIC benefits	0%		DOH	
2d. i. Total number of WIC eligible children	117,996	Feb-96	DOH	
ii. Percentage of eligible children not receiving WIC benefits	44.70%		DOH	
3a. Total school lunch program eligible population	870,000	1994-95	DESE	
3b. Number of school lunch eligible children not receiving benefits	42.50%		DESE	

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CHILD PROTECTION

Indicator Name	Data	Year	Source	Comments
SERVICES				
1a. Number of children in foster care	14,271	FY 1995	DSS	
1b. Racial/ethnic distribution		FY 1995	DSS	Note A
2. Average length of stay in foster care	695	FY1995	DSS	days
3a. No. of children served through family preservation (note where state has unduplicated counts)	4,875	FY 1995	DSS/DMH	
3b. No. of children served through Family Centered Services	56,125	FY1995	DSS	
4a. Number of children served by child protection casework	41,147	June 30,1995	DSS	FCS and AC children
4b. Number of caseworkers	1,467	June 30,1995	DSS	
4c. Average number of children per caseworker	28.0	June 30,1995	DSS	
NEEDS				
1. Total number of suspected child abuse and neglect reports	53,590	FY 1995	DSS	
2a. Total number of substantiated child abuse and neglect reports	11,847	FY 1995	DSS	
2b. Total number of substantiated child neglect reports	6,983	FY1995	DSS	
3. Suspected substantiated ratio	22.1%			
4a. Number of children with goal of adoption (in children's permanency plan)	1,281	FY 1995	DSS	Public only
4b. Number of children adopted	538	FY 1995	DSS	

Notes

A. Racial/ethnic distribution of children in foster care:

Unknown	7
White	8,391
Black	5,623
Hispanic	92
American Ind	39
Oriental	32
Other	87
	14,271

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

Indicator Name	Data	Year	Source	Comments
SERVICES				
1. Number of children served by welfare-related child care	20,226	FY 1995	DSS	
2. Number of children served by "At Risk" child care	7,351	FY 1995	DSS	
3. Number of three- and four-year old children enrolled in Head Start	14,705	FY 1995	ACF/DHHS	Note A
5. Number of children enrolled in Transitional child care	9,621	FY 1995	DSS	
7. Number of children served through direct subsidies in the Child Care and Development BG	10,576	FY 1995	DSS	
8. Percent of counties that have Resource and Referral Programs	100%	FY 1995	DOH	Note B
NEEDS				
1. Proportion of eligible children that are enrolled in Head Start (eligibility defined as poor three- and four-year olds)	34.9%	1990	Head Start Bureau	
2. Children on waiting list for subsidized child care	6,169	March 1996	DSS	
3a. Percent of women in the workforce with youngest child under age 6	64.5%	1990	Census	
3b. Percent of women in the workforce with child(ren) ages 6-12	77.3%	1990	Census	
4a. Average cost of full-time day care at child care center for infants (defined as birth to 12 mos.)	$ 23.88	FY 1994	DSS	Daily
4b. Average cost of full-time day care at child care center for preschoolers (one- to four-year olds)	$ 17.63	FY 1994	DSS	Daily
4c. Annual income based on minimum wage, full-time employment (min wage x 40 hrs x 52 wks)	$ 8,840	1996	CMC	

Notes

A. Based on actual (not funded) enrollment.

B. 8 R&R agencies cover 10 service delivery areas - all counties have access via toll-free number

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YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Indicator Name	Data	Year	Source	Comments
SERVICES				
1a. Number of youth participants in job training/skills or youth development programs	61,608	1995	DESE, DED	
1b. Number of youths in summer jobs program	9,302	FY1995	DED	
NEEDS				
1. Percent of teens ages 16-19 not in school, not in labor force	10.0%	1993	Kids Count	

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Indicator Name	Data	Year	Source	Comments
SERVICES				
1. Juveniles in DYS institutional placements (residential treatment)	1,613	FY 1995	DSS	Note A
2a. Total juvenile court referrals to out-of-home placements	6,642	1994	DSS	
2b. Total juvenile court referrals to in-home services	6,883	1994	DSS	
3a. Law violation/status offense court referrals to out-of-home placements	2,984	1994	DSS	
3b. Law violation/status offense court referrals to in-home services	5,554	1994	DSS	
4. Total youth committed to Division of Youth Services	1,301	FY 1995	DSS	
4a. Youth committed to DYS placed in residential care	1,071	FY 1995	DSS	
4b. Youth committed to DYS placed in community care programs	230	FY 1995	DSS	
5a. Number of delinquency petitions handled by juvenile court system	41,268	1994	DSS	
5b. Number of status offense petitions handled by the juvenile court system	21,458	1994	DSS	
6a. Average length of stay for juveniles in DYS residential placement	10 months	FY1995	DSS	
6b. Average length of stay for juveniles in DYS community care programs	4 months	FY1995	DSS	
7. Number of youth held, before adjudication, in adult jails	0	1995	MJJA	Note B
8. Number of youth placed in adult prisons	7	1995	DOC	
NEEDS				
1. Youth post-disposition, institutional placement rate (as percent of youth population)	0.48%	1994	DSS	Note C
2a. i. Number of total juvenile arrests	40,672	1994	State Highway Patrol	
2b. i. Number of total juvenile arrests as percent of total youth population	6.55%	1994		Note D
3a. Number of serious violent crimes cleared by juvenile arrests	2,121	1994	State Highway Patrol	Note E
3b. Number of serious violent crimes cleared by total arrests	14,333	1994		

Notes

A. Important distinctions must be made between Division of Youth Services (DYS) and Juvenile Court data.
DYS data are reported on a Fiscal year basis and detail number of children committed.
Missouri's Juvenile Courts work on a calendar year basis and detail only number of referrals. A child may be referred multiple times during the year and/or for multiple offenses. It is impossible to determine an exact count of children in the Juvenile Court system.
Because of these distinctions, DYS and Juvenile Court data should not be mixed and matched. While it is true that all of DYS's clients have been through the Juvenile Courts, the ways they are accounted for in the two places are completely different.

B. In 1994, 10 youth were held before adjudication in adult jails.

C. Law violation/status offense referrals as percent of youth ages 10-17. USE WITH CAUTION. See Note A.

D. Total youth arrests as percent of youth ages 10-17. Actual number of offenses may vary as some youth may have been arrested to more than one crime.

E. Serious/violent crimes defined as murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Citizens for Missouri's Children is a statewide child advocacy organization serving as an independent voice for children on those issues, policies and government programs that affect their lives and about which they cannot speak for themselves.

The organization's mission is to advocate for the rights and well-being of all Missouri children, with a primary emphasis on those children with greatest need.

Missourians wanting to make a difference for children can contact CMC at (314) 647-2003 for information about how they can become involved in the organization's work.

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